The Bedford Gazette.

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TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE is published every Friday morning by MEYERS & MENGEL, at $2 00 per annum, *if paid strictly in advance*; $2.50 if paid within six months; $3.00 if not paid within six months. *All subscription accounts MUST be settled annually.* No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for IN ADVANCE, and all such subscriptions will invariably be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are paid.

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Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land, from one acre to 900 acres to suit purchasers

Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.

April 1, 1865—1y

EDWARD F. KERR, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will punctually and carefully attend to all business entrusted to his care. Soldiers' claims for bounty, back pay &c., speedily collected. Office with H. Nicodemus, Esq., on Juliana street, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

April 7, 1865.

J. R. DURBORROW. | JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House," and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office.

JOHN P. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his services to the public.

Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Juliana Street, nearly opposite the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

ESPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House.

Jan. 22, 1854,

F. M. KIMMELL. | J. W. LINGENFELTER.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the 'Mengel House,"

G. H. SPANG, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate.

May 13, 1864.

JNO. H. FILLER. J. T. KEAGY.

FILLER & KEAGY have formed a partnership in the practice of the law. Attention paid to Pensions, Bounties and Claims against the Government.

Office on Juliana street, formerly occupied by Hon. A. King. March 31, '65.

Physicians and Dentists.

P. H. PENNSYL, M. D., BLOODY RUN, PA., (late surgeon 56th P. V. V.,) tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Dec. 22, '65—1y*

W. W. JAMISON, M. D., BLOODY RUN, PA., tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office one door west of Richard Langdon's store.

Nov. 24, '65—1y

DR. J. L. MARBOURG, Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office on Juliana street, east side, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

Bedford, February 12, 1864.

C. N. HICKOK, | J. G. MINNICH, JR.,

DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.

Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St.

All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully performed, and warranted.

TERMS—CASH.

Bedford, January 6, 1865.

Bankers.

JACOB REED, | J. J. SCHELL,

REED AND SCHELL,
Bankers and
DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PA.,

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

G. W. RUPP.......O. E. SHANNON.......F. BENEDICT

RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS, BEDFORD, PA.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. Oct. 20, 1865.

Miscellaneous.

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.

Oct. 20, 1865.

H. F. IRVINE, ANDERSON'S ROW, BEDFORD, PA., Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Queensware, and Varieties. ☞ Orders from Country Merchants respectfully solicited.

Oct 20, 1865,

DAVID DEFIBAUGH, Gunsmith, Bedford, Pa. Shop same as formerly occupied by John Border, deceased. Having resumed work, he is now prepared to fill all orders for new guns at the shortest notice. Repairing done to order. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Oct. 20, '65.

50 BEST BEREA GRIND STONES assorted sizes, also patent fixtures for same at HARTLEY'S OLD STAND.

The Bedford Gazette.

OUR LOCAL HISTORY.

Re-opening of Indian Hostilities; Massacre of Tull and his family; Ten persons murdered and scalped and their dwelling laid in ashes; Samuel Adams killed by Indians.

Immediately upon the breaking out of the Revolution, the Indians again became troublesome on the frontier, and Bedford county was once more the scene of their savage cruelty. We find some reference to their incursions into the county, scattered through the Colonial Records, but tradition furnishes accounts of murders committed by them at this period which were of the most horrible character. About three miles east of the borough of Schellsburg, and six miles west of Bedford, there is a small ridge known as "Tull's Hill," which derives its name from the fact that a family by the name of Tull were there massacred by the Indians. We are indebted for an account of this barbarous affair, to the narrative furnished by Messrs. Burd and Mower to the author of the "Historical Collections of Pennsylvania." These gentlemen tell us that "in the year 1777, a family named Tull resided about six miles west of Bedford, on a hill to which the name of the family was given; there were ten children—nine daughters and a son; but at the time referred to, the son was absent, leaving at home his aged parents and nine sisters. At that time the Indians were particularly troublesome, and the inhabitants had to abandon their improvements and take refuge in the Fort; but Tull's family disregarded the danger and remained on their improvements. One Williams, who had made a settlement about three miles west of Tull's and near where the town of Schellsburg now stands, had returned to his farm to sow some flax-seed; he had a son with him and remained out about a week. The road to his improvement passed Tull's house. On their return, as they approached Tull's, they saw a smoke, and coming nearer, discovered that it arose from the burning ruins of Tull's house. Upon a nearer approach, the son saw an object in the garden, which, by a slight movement, attracted his attention, and looking more closely, they found it was the old man (Tull) just expiring. At the same moment, the son discovered on the ground near him an Indian paint-bag. They at once understood the whole matter, and knowing that the Indians were still near, fled at once to the Fort. Next day a force went out from the Fort to examine, and after some search found the mother with an infant in her arms, both scalped. A short distance, in the same direction, they found the eldest daughter, also scalped. A short distance from her the next daughter, in the same situation, and scattered about at intervals the rest of the children but one, who, from some circumstances, they supposed had been burned. They all appeared to have been overtaken in flight, and murdered and scalped where they were found. It seems the family were surprised in the morning, when all were in the house, and thus became an easy prey to the savages."

Another murder by the Indians is related as having taken place during the latter part of this year (1777). A number of families had come into the Fort from the neighborhood of Johnstown. Among them were three men named Samuel Adams, — Thornton and — Bridges. After the alarm had somewhat subsided, they agreed to return to their property. A party started with pack horses, reached the place, and not seeing any Indians, collected their property and commenced their return. After proceeding some distance, a dog belonging to one of the party, showed signs of uneasiness, and ran back. Bridges and Thornton desired the others to wait whilst they would go back for him. They went back, and had proceeded but two or three hundred yards, when a body of Indians, who had been lying in wait on each side of the way, but who had been afraid to fire on account of the number of the whites, suddenly rose up and took them prisoners. The others, not knowing what detained their companions, went back after them; when they arrived near the spot, the Indians fired on them, but without doing any injury. The whites instantly turned and fled, excepting Samuel Adams, who took a tree and began to fight in the Indian style. In a few minutes, however, he was killed, but not without doing the same fearful service for his adversary. He and one of the Indians shot at, and killed each other, at the same moment. When the news reached the fort, a party volunteered to visit the ground. When they reached it, although the snow had fallen ankle deep, they readily found the bodies of Adams and the Indian, the face of the latter having been covered by his companions, with Adams' hunting shirt.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

Demolition of the "Freedmen's Bureau Bill."

To the Senate of the United States: I have examined with care the bill which has been passed by the two Houses of Congress to amend an act, entitled "an act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, and for other purposes." Having with much regret come to the conclusion that it would not be consistent with the public welfare to give my approval to the measure, I return the bill to the Senate with my objections to its becoming a law. I might call to mind, in advance of these objections, that there is no immediate necessity for the proposed measure.

The act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, which was approved in the month of March last, has not yet expired. It was thought stringent and extreme enough for the purpose in view in time of war. Before it ceases to have effect further experience may assist to guide us to a wise conclusion as to the policy to be adopted in time of peace. I share with Congress the strongest desire to secure to the freedmen the full enjoyment of their freedom and their prosperity, and their entire independence and equality in making contracts for their labor, but the bill before me contains provisions which, in my opinion, are not warranted by the Constitution, and are not well suited to accomplish the end in view.

The bill proposes to establish, by authority of Congress, military jurisdiction over all parts of the United States containing refugees and freedmen. It would by its very nature apply with the most force to those parts of the United States in which the freedmen most abound, and it expressly extends the existing temporary jurisdiction of the Freedmen's Bureau, with greatly enlarged powers, over those States in which the ordinary course of judicial proceeding has been interrupted by the rebellion.

The source from which this military jurisdiction is to emanate is none other than the President of the United States, acting through the War Department and the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau. The agents to carry out this military jurisdiction are to be selected either from the army or from civil life; the country is to be divided into districts and sub-districts, and the number of salaried agents to be employed may be equal to the number of counties or parishes in all the United States where freedmen or refugees are to be found.

The subjects over which this military jurisdiction is to extend in every part of the United States includes protection to all employees, agents and officers of this Bureau in the exercise of the duties imposed upon them by the bill in eleven States. It is further to extend over all cases affecting freedmen and refugees discriminated against by local laws, custom or prejudice. In these eleven States the bill subjects any white person who may be charged with depriving a freedman of any civil rights or immunities belonging to white persons, to imprisonment or fine, or both, without, however, defining the civil rights and immunities which are thus to be secured to the freedmen by military law.

This military jurisdiction also extends to all question that may arise respecting contracts. The agent who is thus to exercise the office of a judge may be a stranger, entirely ignorant of the laws of the place, and exposed to the errors of judgment to which all men are liable. The exercise of power, over which there is no legal supervision, by so vast a number of agents as is contemplated by this bill, must, by the very nature of man, be attended by acts of caprice, injustice and passion. The trials having their origin under this bill, are to take place without the intervention of a jury, and without any fixed rules of law or evidence. The rules on which offenses are to be heard and determined by the numerous agents, are such rules and regulations as the President, through the War Department, shall prescribe.

No previous presentment is required, nor any indictment charging the commission of a crime against the laws, but the trial must proceed on charges and specifications. The punishment will be, not what the law declares, but such as a court-martial may think proper, and from these arbitrary tribunals there lies no appeal, no writ of error, to any one of the courts in which the Constitution of the United States puts exclusively the judicial power of the country. While the territory and the classes of actions and offenses that are made subject to these measures are so extensive, the bill itself, should it become a law, will have no limitation in point of time, but will form part of the permanent legislation of the country.

I cannot conceive a system of military jurisdiction of this kind, within the words of the Constitution, which declares that "no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment and indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land and naval forces, or in the military when in service in time of war or public danger," and that "in all criminal proceedings the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State or district wherein the crime shall have been committed."

The safeguards which the experience and wisdom of ages taught our fathers to establish as securities for the protection of the innocent, the punishment of the guilty and the equal administration of justice, are to be set aside, and for the sake of a more vigorous interposition in behalf of justice, we are to take the risk of the many acts of injustice that would necessarily follow from an almost countless number of agents established in every parish or county in nearly a third of the States of the Union, over whose decisions there is to be no supervision or control by the Federal courts.

The power that would be thus placed in the hands of the President is such as in time of peace certainly ought never to be intrusted to any one man. If it be asked whether the creation of such a tribunal in a State was warranted as a measure of war, the question immediately presents itself whether we are still engaged in war. Let us not unnecessarily disturb the commerce, and credit and industry of the country by declaring to the American people, and to the world, that the United States are still in a condition of civil war.

At present there is no part of our country in which the authority of the United States is disputed. Offences that may be committed by individuals should not work a forfeiture of the rights of whole communities. The community has returned, or is returning, to a state of peace and industry. The rebellion is at an end. The measure, therefore, seems to be inconsistent with the actual condition of the country, as it is at variance with the Constitution of the United States.

If, passing from general considerations, we examine the bill in detail, it is open to weighty objections. In time of war it was eminently proper that we should provide for those who were passing suddenly from a condition of bondage to a state of freedom, but this bill proposes to make the Freedmen's Bureau, established by the act of 1865 as one of many great and extraordinary measures to suppress a formidable rebellion, a permanent branch of the public administration, with its powers greatly enlarged.

I have no reason to suppose, and I do not understand it to be alleged that the act of March, 1865, has proved deficient for the purpose for which it was passed, although at that time, and for a considerable period thereafter, the Government of the United States remained unacknowledged in most of the States whose inhabitants had been involved in the rebellion. The institution of slavery, for the military destruction of which the Freedmen's Bureau was called into existence as an auxiliary, has been already effectually and finally abrogated throughout the whole country by an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and practically its eradication has reached the assent and concurrence of most of those States in which it at any time had an existence.

I am not therefore able to discern in the condition of the country anything to justify an apprehension that the powers and agencies of the Freedmen's Bureau, which were effective for the protection of freedmen and refugees during the actual continuance of hostilities, will now, in a time of peace, and after the abolition of slavery, prove inadequate to the same proper ends. If I am correct in these views, there can be no necessity for the enlargement of the powers of the bureau, for which provision is made in the bill.

The third section of the bill authorizes a general and unlimited grant of support to the destitute and suffering refugees and freedmen, their wives and children. Succeeding sections make provision for the rent or purchase of landed estates for freedmen, and the erection, for their benefit, of suitable buildings for asylums and schools; the expenses to be defrayed from the treasury of the whole people.

The Congress of the United States has never heretofore thought it self-empowered to establish asylums beyond the limits of the District of Columbia, except for the benefit of our disabled soldiers and sailors. It has never founded schools for any class of our own people, not even for the orphans of those who have fallen in the defense of the Union, but has left the care of their education to the much more competent and efficient control of the States, of communities, of private associations and of individuals. It has never deemed itself authorized to expend the public money for the rent or purchase of houses for the thousands, not to say millions of the white race who are honestly toiling from day to day for their subsistence.

A system for the support of indigent persons in the United States never was contemplated by the authors of the Constitution. Nor can any good reason be advanced why, as a permanent establishment, it should be founded for one class or color of our people more than for another. Pending the war many refugees and freedmen received support from the Government, but it was never intended that they should henceforth be fed, clothed, educated and sheltered by the United States. The idea on which the slaves were assisted to freedom was, that on becoming free they would be a self-sustaining population, and any legislation that shall imply that they are not expected to attain a self-sustaining condition must have a tendency alike injurious to their character and their prosperity.

The appointment of an agent for every county and parish will create an immense patronage, and the expense of the numerous officers and their clerks, to be appointed by the President, will be great in the beginning, with a tendency steadily to increase. The appropriations asked by the Freedmen's Bureau, as now established, for the year 1866, amount to $11,745,000, and it may be safely estimated that the cost to be incurred under the pending bill will require double that amount, more than the entire sum expended in any one year under the administration of the second Adams.

If the presence of agents in every parish and county is to be considered as a war measure, opposition or even resistance might be provoked, so that to give effect to their jurisdiction, troops would have to be stationed within reach of every one of them, and thus a large standing force be rendered necessary. Large appropriations would, therefore, be required to sustain and enforce military jurisdiction in every county or parish from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. The condition of our fiscal affairs is encouraging, but in order to sustain the present measures of public confidence, it is necessary that we practice not merely customary economy, but, as far as possible, severe retrenchment.

In addition to the objections already stated, the fifth section of the bill proposes to take away land from its former owners without any legal proceedings being first had, contrary to that provision of the Constitution which declares that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. It does not appear that a part of the lands to which this section refers, may not be owned by minors or persons of unsound mind, or by those who have been faithful to all their obligations as citizens of the United States. If any portion of the land is held by such persons, it is not competent for any authority to deprive them of it. If, on the other hand, it be found that the property is liable to confiscation, even then it cannot be appropriated to public purposes, until by due process of law, it shall have been declared forfeited to the Government.

There is still further objection to the bill, on grounds seriously affecting the class of persons to whom it is designed to bring relief; it will tend to keep the mind of the freedman in a state of uncertain expectation and restlessness, while to those among whom he lives it will be a source of constant and vague apprehension.

Undoubtedly the freedman should be protected, but he should be protected by the civil authorities, and especially by the exercise of all the constitutional powers of the courts of the United States and of the States. His condition is not so exposed as may at first be imagined. He is in a portion of the country where his labor cannot well be spared. Competition for his services from planters, from those who are constructing or repairing railroads, and from capitalists in his vicinage or from other States, will enable him to command almost his own terms. He also possesses a perfect right to change his place of abode, and if, therefore, he does not find in one community or State a mode of life suited to his desires, or proper remuneration for his labor, he can move to another, where that labor is more esteemed and better rewarded.

In truth, however, each State, induced by its own wants and interests, will do what is necessary and proper to retain within its borders, all the labor that is needed for the development of its resources. The laws that regulate supply and demand will maintain their force, and the wages of the laborer will be regulated thereby. There is no danger that the exceedingly great demand for labor will not operate in favor of the laborer; neither is sufficient consideration given to the ability of the freedmen to protect and take care of themselves.

It is no more than justice to them to believe, that as they have received their freedom with moderation and forbearance, so they will distinguish themselves by their industry and thrift, and soon show the world that in a condition of freedom they are self-sustaining, capable of selecting their own employment and their own places of abode, of insisting for themselves on a proper remuneration, and of establishing and maintaining their own asylums and schools. It is earnestly hoped that instead of wasting away, they will, by their own efforts, establish for themselves a condition of respectability and prosperity. It is certain that they can attain to that condition only through their own merits and exertions.

In this connection the query presents itself, whether the system proposed by the bill will not, when put into complete operation, practically transfer the entire care, support and control of four millions of emancipated slaves to agents, overseers or task masters, who, appointed at Washington, are to be located in every county and parish throughout the United States, containing freedmen and refugees. Such a system would inevitably tend to a concentration of power in the Executive, which would enable him, if so disposed, to control the action of this numerous class, and use them for the attainment of his own political ends.

I cannot but add another very grave objection to the bill. The Constitution imperatively declares, in connection with taxation, that each State shall have at least one representative, and fixes the rule for the number to which in future times each State shall be entitled; it also provides that the Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, and adds with peculiar force, that no State, without its consent shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate. The original act was necessarily passed in the absence of the State chiefly to be affected, because their people were then contumaciously engaged in the Rebellion.

Now the case is changed, and some, at least, of the States are attending Congress by loyal representatives soliciting the allowance of the Constitutional right of representation. At the time, however, of the consideration and the passing of this bill, there was no Senator or Representative in Congress from the eleven States which are to be mainly affected by its provisions. The very fact that reports were and are made against the good disposition of the country is an additional reason why they need and should have representation in Congress, to explain their condition, reply to accusations, and assist by their local knowledge in perfecting measures immediately affecting themselves, while the liberty of deliberation would then be free, and Congress would have full power to decide according to its judgment, there could be no objection urged that the States most interested had not been permitted to be heard.—The principle is firmly fixed in the minds of the American people that there should be no taxation without representation. Great burdens have now to be borne by all the country, and we may best demand that they shall be borne without murmur when they are voted by a majority of the representatives of all the people. I would not interfere with the unquestionable right of Congress to judge and act for itself as to the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, but that authority cannot be construed as including the right to shut out, in time of peace, any State from the representation to which it is entitled by the Constitution at present.

All the people of eleven States are excluded; those who were most faithful during the war not less than others.—The State of Tennessee, for instance, whose authorities engaged in rebellion, was restored to all her constitutional relations to the Union by the patriotism and energy of her injured and betrayed people. Before the war was brought to a termination they had placed themselves in relation with the General Government; had established a State Government of their own, and as they were not included in the emancipation proclamation, they, by their own act, had amended their Constitution, so as to abolish slavery within the limits of their State.

I know no reason why the State of Tennessee, for example, should not fully enjoy all her constitutional relations to the United States. The President of the United States stands towards the country in a somewhat different attitude from that of any member of Congress chosen from a single district or State. The President is chosen by the people of all the States. Eleven States are not at this time represented in either branch of Congress; it would seem to be his duty, on all proper occasions, to present their just claims to Congress.

There always will be difference of opinion in the community, and individuals may be guilty of transgression of the law; but these do not constitute valid objections against the right of a State to representation, and would in no wise interfere with the discretion of Congress with regard to the qualifications of members, but I hold it my duty to recommend to you in the interests of peace, and in the interest of the Union, the admission of every State to its share in public legislation when, however insubordinate, insurgent or rebellious its people may have been, it presents itself not only in an attitude of loyalty and harmony, but in the persons of representatives whose loyalty cannot be questioned under any existing constitutional or legal test.

It is plain that an indefinite or permanent exclusion of any part of the country from representation must be attended by a spirit of disquiet and complaint. It is unwise and dangerous to pursue a course of measures which will unite a very large section of the country against another section of the country, however much the latter may preponderate. The course of emigration, the development of industry and business, and natural causes will raise up at the South men as devoted to the Union as those of any other part of the land. But if they are all excluded from Congress, if in a permanent statute they are declared not to be in full constitutional relations to the country, they may think they have cause to become a unit in feeling and sentiment against the Government. Under the political education of the American people, the idea is inherent and ineradicable that the consent of the majority of the whole people is necessary to secure a willing acquiescence in legislation.

The bill under consideration refers to certain of the States as though they had "been fully restored in all their constitutional relations to the United States." If they have not, let us at once act together to secure that desirable end at the earliest possible moment. It is hardly necessary for me to inform Congress that in my own judgment most of those States, so far, at least, as dependent on their own action, have already been fully restored, and are to be deemed as entitled to enjoy their constitutional rights as members of the Union.

Reasoning from the Constitution itself and from the actual situation of the country, I feel not only entitled but bound to assume that with the Federal courts restored, and those of the several States in the full exercise of their functions, the rights and interests of all classes of the people, will, with the aid of the military in cases of resistance to the law, be essentially protected against unconstitutional infringement and violation.

Should this expectation unhappily fail, which I do not anticipate, then the Executive is already fully armed with the powers conferred by the act of March 1865, establishing the Freedmen's Bureau, and hereafter, as heretofore, he can employ the land and naval forces of the country to suppress insurrection, or to overcome obstructions to the laws, in accordance with the Constitution.

I return the bill to the Senate in the earnest hope that a measure involving questions and interests so important to the country will not become a law, unless upon deliberate consultation by the people it shall receive the sanction of an enlightened public judgment.

ANDREW JOHNSON.
Washington, D. C., Feb. 19, 1866.

WELL TIMED REMARKS.—In reply to a scurrilous attack upon Senator Cowan, the Philadelphia Daily News, a republican print, says:

"He was a *Union* man when the Republicans all claimed to be *Union* men. He is so still; and if they have departed from the position they pretended to occupy, and have become *disunionists*, is he to be censured for not going with them? The *Tribune* may say the same, if it pleases, of President Johnson. *The gap between that gentleman and the Republican majority grows wider every day*, but Andrew Johnson was a Union man when Horace Greeley was advocating in the columns of his newspaper *the right of secession*, and blubbering every day, 'let them go.'"

We are glad to find that a republican paper of such ability and relative strength has the manliness to speak out against its late party associates, telling them that if they have become "disunionists" it is no argument to influence it to take the same course.

THE Philadelphia *Press* yesterday published the following significant telegram:

[Special despatch to the Press.]

HARRISBURG, Feb. 15.—It is now definitely understood, from information received through sources of the greatest reliability that John W. Geary has sixty four delegates to the Union State Convention instructed to support him as a candidate for Governor. As it only requires sixty-seven votes to nominate, it is fair to believe that Geary's nomination will be made on the first ballot.

This is intended as a warning to Ketchum, Moorhead, Cessna, and the rest of the Republican gubernatorial candidates, to stay at home and not bother themselves about a mattter in which they have no interest. It is rather a summary method of crushing down opposition. Yet the *Press* may learn an instructive lesson from the sequel.—Its favorite candidate is not *yet* nominated. "There is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip!"—*Age*.

MONEY.—Men work for it, fight for it, beg for it, steal for it, starve for it, and die for it. And all the while, from the cradle to the grave, nature and God are thundering in our ears the solemn question—"What shall it profit a man, if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" This madness for money is the strongest and lowest of the passions; it is the insatiate Moloch of the human heart, before whose remorseless alter all the finer attributes of humanity are sacrificed. It makes merchandise of all that is sacred in human affections, and even in the awful solemnities of the eternal.

A bachelor and a young lady purchased some tickets in partnership in a lottery at the recent Sanitary Fair at Milwaukie, agreeing to divide the proceeds equitably. They drew a double bedstead, a baby crib, and a lunch basket, and the question is how to divide them, or whether they shall not use them "jintly."

CHAS. J. FAULKNER having applied for admission to practice at the bar, the Supreme Court of West Virginia has decided that attorneys are not civil officers of that State, and therefore not required to take the test oath. A bill providing a test oath for attorneys is to be immediately introduced in the Legislature.

ONE day Freddy's little sister, Carrie, hearing her mother talking about a name for a new little baby-brother that had been given to them a short time before, said: "Mamma, why don't you name him Hallowed? It says in my prayer, 'Hallowed be thy name,' and I think it is a very pretty name, too."

THE last new thing about the wedding celebrations is the Sugar Wedding. It is the sweetest thing out, and is celebrated at the end of the honeymoon—thirty days after the marriege.

LUCY Stone says: The cradle is a woman's ballot-box." Then we have known some unlawful voting, where two ballots were deposited at a time.

JONES says a person's character depends on a good bringing up; for instance, (says he,) a man who has been brought up by the police seldom turns out respectable.

CARDINAL WISEMAN's dying words were: "Well here I am at last, like a child from school, going home for the holidays."

A PHYSICIAN has discovered that night-mare, in nine cases out of ten, is produced by owing a bill for a newspaper, and that the best cure is to pay up.

BENEFIT your friends that they may love you still more dearly; benefit your enemies that they may become your friends.

A SMILE is ever the most bright and beautiful with a tear upon it. What's the dawn without its dew?

How long did Cain hate his brother?

The Bedford Gazette.

Friday Morning..................March 2, 1866.

SPRING ELECTIONS.

The importance of electing upright and efficient officers of election, was fully demonstrated last fall, by the conduct of many of those officers in disfranchising hundreds of lawful voters in this county. Let this lesson not be lost upon the Democrats of Bedford county. Surely, the experience of last fall should make every man of us watchful as to whom we select as guardians of the ballot-box. *Shall white voters be disfranchised, in order that members of Congress may be elected who will give the negro the right to vote?* This is the question that is to be decided by the voters of Bedford county, on the 16th of March, inst., as they deposit their ballots for Judges and Inspectors of Election. Democrats, this issue is one of vital importance. Let not a man of you lag behind on election day. If you want to rescue your country from the clutches of the men under whose misrule it is groaning, now is the time to begin the good work. Organize in every nook and corner! Nominate tickets in every election district and vote and work for their success. Let no local differences, no personal jealousies, no disappointments of any kind, induce you to stay at home. *Who would throw his own individual interests in the scale as against the welfare of the Republic?* Oh! men of Bedford county! we beseech you be not so blind to your own best interests, as to permit any possible suggestion, or motive, to stand between you and the Democratic ticket on the 16th of March! We appeal to you by every consideration of duty, by every lesson of the past, by every hope for the future, to rally for the cause of your race and of your country! The shout of victory comes from our Democratic brothers everywhere. Now, let us see what Bedford county can do. Up, guards, and at them!

THE GREAT VETO.

On our outside will be found the message of President Johnson, returning to the Senate of the United States, with his objections, the "Bill to Enlarge the Powers of the Freedmen's Bureau." The message, as a state paper, is by far the ablest that has proceeded from the Executive office during the last five years. But it needed not ability in the message to produce a sensation the most profound that has agitated the public mind, since the shudder of horror that ran along the nerves of the people at the sound of the guns of Sumter. How different, though, the excitement caused by the news of this veto, from that which shocked the popular heart when Abraham Lincoln invoked the martial spirit of the nation. Then, gloom and sadness pervaded the land and the fierceness of sectional hate raged in the breasts of the populace. Now, the booming of cannon, the ringing of bells and the shouts of the multitude, proclaim tidings of great joy, the overthrow of a gigantic combination against the liberty of the white race in the South and the material interests of the whole people of the Union.

The message sets forth that the vetoed bill is unconstitutional, because it creates a tribunal for the trial of offences, from whose decision there is no appeal, the erection of which tribunal is expressly contrary to the organic law of the Republic; that it regards the Southern States as out of the Union, and yet proposes to tax them as other states are taxed; that it creates millions of public beneficiaries who are to be fed, clothed, and educated at the public expense and maintained in idleness, simply because their skin is black, that it gives to the President powers which no Republican ruler, in time of peace, should be permitted to exercise; and that it proposes to take away the property of citizens of the United States contrary to that provision of the Constitution which declares that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." In connexion with these grave objections to the bill, the President urges that each state is entitled, under the Constitution, to at least *one* Representative and *two* Senators in Congress, and that the Southern states, being totally excluded from such representation, the wishes of their people in regard to this bill, which is intended to operate peculiarly upon them, are unexpressed in the Federal Legislature. These arguments against the bill are plain, thorough and comprehensive. No man can fail to see their force. The veriest Radical must acknowledge their soundness. But we cannot add to their weight, by any words we may write in their commendation. We only ask that all will read the message, and read it carefully and without prejudice.

THE city of Syracuse, N. Y., has elected the Democratic ticket, by a

A POLITICAL EARTH-QUAKE!

Thunder From the White House!

ANDREW JOHNSON IN THE FIELD!

First Bull Run of the Radicals!

A great meeting was held at Washington, on the 22d ult., (Washington's birth-day) for the purpose of sustaining the President's veto. The meeting was held in Grover's Theatre, which was jammed full of people, whilst immense assemblages were addressed in the streets. After the adjournment of the meeting at Grover's, the multitude in attendance, wended their way to the White House, where they were addressed by President Johnson. We find it impossible to make room for the remarks of the President in this issue, but will publish them at length in our next. Suffice it, for the present, to say that the President took occasion to expose the radical leaders in Congress in their true character and to lay open his own determination to stand by the Constitution which he is sworn to support. His speech is a staggering blow to the Disunionism now so rampant in the "Republican" party and shows clearly that he will sever himself entirely from that organization unless it abandons its extreme and radical purposes. The language of the President, upon this occasion, was of the bluntest sort. He did not hesitate to call things by their plainest names. For instance, he said he had opposed the Davises, the Toombses and the Slidells, in the South, when they strove to break up the Union; and now, when he found men at the other end of the line, striving for the same purpose, he would oppose them also. When asked by his hearers to name some of those men, he said, "Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania, Charles Sumner, in the Senate, and Wendell Phillips." These men he pronounced Disunionists. When asked to give his opinion of John W. Forney, he said he did not "waste his ammunition on dead ducks!" Such were the blows the President dealt the leaders of the cabal who have conspired to keep out of the Union, indefinitely, eleven states which they themselves were wont to tell us had no right to go out, could not go out and never got out, of the National Confederacy. Thanks, a thousand times, thanks, to Andrew Johnson for his noble stand in favor of our *Magna Charta* of Liberty! So long as he thus comports himself in the Presidential office, he deserves, and will receive, the plaudit of the people, "Well done, good and faithful servant!"

THE CABINET.

Messrs. Seward, McCulloch, Welles and Dennison, of President Johnson's cabinet, warmly support the principles enunciated in the Veto Message. Mr. Seward and Mr. Dennison both made speeches at the great meeting to endorse the President, held in New York city, on the 22d inst. These men have long occupied prominent positions in public life and have always been considered sound exponents of the doctrines of the "Republican" party. When the testimony of "Republicans" like Seward and Dennison, is against the constitutionality and propriety of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, should not those who claim to be "Republicans" pause before they follow farther in the footsteps of Thaddeus Stevens and Charles Sumner, the leaders of the majority in Congress? As was said, a few days ago, in the House of Representatives at Washington, by one of the radical leaders just named, "we are treading upon earthquakes!" Great political convulsions shake the country from centre to circumference. New political affiliations are in process of formation. Men who were as wide asunder as the poles, a few days ago, are to-day, by the force of circumstances, thrown into political association. As in 1850, when Webster and Clay, for the sake of Peace and Union, nobly stepped forth from the ranks of the Whigs and met, half-way, the conservative leaders of the Democrats, so, now, Seward, McCulloch, Welles and Dennison forego their partizan prejudices, burst the shackles of party organization and show their willingness to stand upon the common ground of conservatism with their former political opponents. If these *leaders* of the "Republican" party can do this, why not the masses who have so long followed their lead?

WE notice that in some of the daily papers, the speech of the President, delivered on the twenty second of February, is garbled and otherwise unfairly reported. In our next, we will print it as taken down by one of the reporters for the U. S. Senate and published in the Washington *Union*.

THE great legal controversy between the Pennsylvania Railroad company, and the Atlantic and Great Western, Catawissa and Reading Railroad companies, was, on Monday last, decided by the Supreme Court, in favor of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, the special injunction prayed for by the latter being granted.

THE President's noble act in vetoing the monstrous Freedmen's Bureau Bill, calls for an unusual effort on the part of the conservative voters of the country, at the coming Spring elections. Democrats and friends of Andrew Johnson! if you permit the Disunionists to obtain a victory over you, through your lukewarmness, or local and personal squabbles, the news will go forth as a condemnation of the policy of the President. It will not do to say, "Oh! this is only a little township election!" The slightest indication of public sentiment, is eagerly snatched at by the opponents of Restoration. If you would strengthen the hands of the President, *send him majorities in your election districts.* Restoration and Peace are of infinitely more value to you and your children than all you have lost by the war and all you expect to gain by making local dissensions. God is our witness that we believe in our inmost soul what we here say to be only and entirely for your good. Bury your differences in the grave of forgetfulness; look only to principle and your country's welfare; and strike, now, and strike home, for liberty!

> "Trust no future, howe'er pleasant,
> Let the dead Past bury its dead,
> Act, act in the living Present,
> Heart within and God o'erhead!"

J. W. FORNEY, D. D., has come to the conclusion that the President has "Tylerized" the Abolition party. We are glad to know that Forney thinks so. The very fact that the quacking of this foul bird is no longer to be heard around the door of the White House kitchen, is a source of relief to the country. In order that our readers may know how "treasonable" is the conduct of this man Forney, we copy from his paper, the Washington *Chronicle*, of the 23d inst., the following remarks upon the President's speech: "A more shameful and humiliating spectacle could scarcely be presented. It more than confirms our previous statement with reference to that official. Turning upon his best friends, upon the party that elevated him to his present position, and we may say, upon the loyal people of the country, he deliberately throws himself into the extended arms of the Copperheads, the men whose sympathies all through the recent struggle for national existence were unreservedly with the common enemy. We do not stop to comment upon this extraordinary speech. It tells its own story. It will be read today by the loyal millions of the North, with mingled shame and indignation, and by the rebels and Copperheads with undisguised joy." Poor Forney! his occupation's gone; *that's* what's the matter!

THE OLD BALTIMORE CONFERENCE.—The Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church, met at Alexandria, Va., a short time ago and resolved to sever its connection with the M. E. Church North and to connect itself with the M. E. Church South. Bishop Early of the latter organization, was invited to preside, which invitation he accepted. Rev. S. Kepler, formerly pastor of the M. E. Church at this place, was admitted as a member of the Conference, and at his own request was granted a supernumerary relation with Baltimore circuit.

HOW IS IT?—Some of the Abolition journals in this neighborhood, allege that a negro was elected Constable of Gaysport, Blair co., a few days ago. How is this, Bro. Traugh, of the Hollidaysburg *Standard?*

POLITICAL NEWS.

—The New Jersey Legislature has adopted resolutions endorsing President Johnson's policy. The legislatures of Maine and Massachusetts have adopted resolutions censuring the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau.

—The Disunion State Convention of Connecticut has nominated Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, for Governor, and O. F. Winchester, for Lieut. Governor. Hon. James H. English is the Democratic candidate for Governor.

—Capt. John Hastings is the delegate from Jefferson county to the Democratic State Convention, with instructions for Gen. G. W. Cass for Governor, and after Cass, for Gen. W. S. Hancock.

—Secretary Seward has telegraphed, from New York, to the President, that he sustains the speech of the latter denouncing Stevens, Sumner and the radical leaders.

—The Democrats of Johnstown, at the election for borough officers, in that place, a few days ago, gained 170 over last fall's vote.

—Hollidaysburg elected the Democratic ticket, at its late borough election. The ground-swell is coming!

Another Usurpation.

The President has an undeniable right to bestow military titles, but we never supposed that he would arrogate the power of giving academical honors.—He has done so, however, and on Thursday conferred on Mr. J. W. Forney the degree of D. D. This looks like "usurping" the functions of the colleges, and we advise Mr. Stevens to take it in hand.—*Age.*

Democratic Victory in Lock Haven.

SATURDAY, Feb. 24.—The borough election held yesterday was a glorious result. The Democratic candidate for Burgess had 129 majority.

HARRISBURG LETTER.

Temporary Adjournment of the Legislature; Efforts of the Disunionists to escape the issues forced upon the country by the Radicals: Democratic State Convention: Probabilities as to the nominee of the Disunion Convention: The bill to disfranchise the laboring men of Philadelphia: Effect of the President's Speech.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 26, 1866.

Editor Gazette:—The Legislature having adjourned on the 16th inst., not to meet again until to-morrow (27th) I have but little news to communicate. What the object of this adjournment can be, I am at a loss to know, unless the Disunion majority knew that President Johnson was about to veto the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, and were afraid that if they remained in session, during the excitement which that veto would produce, they might be precipitated into too hasty action upon the subject. The cormorants assembled here perceive that the flesh-pots are gradually slipping from their grasp and they know it requires the exercise of great caution to retain their hold upon them. Every breeze that blows from Washington agitates them like "a reed shaken by the wind." But they will have to meet the questions which their reckless brethren at the Federal capital are forcing upon the country. They cannot, dare not shirk them. They may cry, *Eripe, O socii!* but they are in the "suck" of the irresistible undertow and they must choose between Scylla and Charybdis. By the way, whilst I am writing upon this subject, I will say that I suspect that there is a quiet effort, on the part of some of the Disunion politicians, to have their State Convention postponed. They fear trouble in the present condition of things and hope that by putting off the evil day, they may escape it. My own opinion is that in this regard, as well as in many another, "delays are dangerous."

In one week from to-day, the Democratic State Convention will assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives. The meeting of this body will, beyond question, be the most important assemblage of Democrats since the closing of the war. It will be the first State Convention of any party held after the great act of the President in vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau. Its action with respect to the veto, therefore, will be the key-note to the course of every future conservative body. I doubt not that it will fully and unreservedly sustain the wise and firm position of the Executive, and do every thing in its power to enable the people to speak out in his support. As to its nominee for Governor, I think there is no change as to probabilities since my last. The nomination lies certainly between Messrs. Clymer and Cass, unless some new candidate should yet be announced. But whoever that nominee may be, no doubt is entertained here, now, of his triumphant election. The Disunion ("Republican"-Abolition) Convention will meet (if the call be not revoked) on the 7th prox. As your readers are, doubtless, aware, the prominent candidates before that body for Governor, are Messrs. Geary, Ketchum and Morehead. A week ago, Geary had the inside track, but it is now very doubtful whether he can be nominated. The friends of the other candidates urge against him, that he is a *renegade*, and since the President's veto, this argument is not without weight. I am informed that of the delegates to this Convention, from the city of Philadelphia, 16 will vote for Ketchum, 5 for Geary and 1 for Morehead. This looks a little dark for the friends of Geary. Morehead will receive a heavy vote in the Convention, and I shall not be surprised at his nomination.

One of the most iniquitous measures ever adopted by any political party to prevent the success of its opponents was rushed through the legislature a few days ago. It is nothing less than a scheme to disfranchise the laboring men of the city of Philadelphia. The measure to which I refer, is a law requiring that the polls be closed in the city of Philadelphia, at 6 o'clock, P. M.! Now, all who know any thing about labor in cities, are aware that the great mass of laborers, are not dismissed from their work until *after* the hour of six in the evening. Hence, if the poor workingman wants to exercise the rights of a freeman, he must lose a part of his day's wages (perhaps, the whole of it). His family must either want for bread, or he must give up his right to take part in the choosing of his rulers. Isn't this an outrage? But the miserable cabal that is ruling us now, is equal to any thing of this kind, no matter how monstrous.

The speech of the President, on the 22d inst., has caused a most intense sensation in political circles. It is wormwood and gall to the Abolition Disunionists. They see in the distance plenty of "dead ducks." Poor Forney! His plate-licking operations in the White House kitchen, are ended finally and forever. Andrew Johnson is the Nemesis of the Democracy, and already we are quite sufficiently revenged upon the traitor who sold us in 1860.

LEX.

For the Bedford Gazette.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

To the People of Bedford County:

The public mind has for some time been considering the propriety of erecting some suitable memento, in honor of the men who have given their lives in defence of their country, during the war recently closed. Some of these have been slain upon the field of battle; some have died in our hospitals from wounds and disease; some have perished in prisons, and others have returned to their homes, bearing with them the seeds of disease contracted amid the exposures of the camp, the prison and the field, and, having lived to see peace restored, have died among their kindred; all alike resigning their lives in a common defence of a common country.—Some repose amid their own native hills and valleys; the remains of others have not been, and cannot be recovered; but it is proposed to erect upon some suitable spot, a monument, upon which the *name* of every one of Bedford county's heroic dead shall be inscribed.

Many other counties in the State have commenced the erection of such monuments within their limits, and Bedford county should not be behindhand in so grateful a work.

In the counties having within their limits our large and wealthy cities, magnificent and costly piles will be erected. In more rural locations, less ostentatious, but no less appropriate structures will be reared. We, of course, can only emulate the latter.

In several of the inland counties, sums have been raised by subscription for this purpose, varying from seven thousand to twenty-five thousand dollars. Bedford county should make the effort to reach at least the minimum of these.

At a public meeting of the citizens of the county, held on Wednesday evening of Court week, Feb. 14, the undersigned were appointed a central committee for the purpose of undertaking this work. Executive committees will be appointed in each borough and township to co-operate with the county committee, in soliciting subscriptions and collecting statistics relating to the dead, so that not one name may be forgotten.

The friends of the movement throughout the county (and as far as spoken of there seems to be a universal approval) are of one mind in saying that five thousand dollars is the least sum that should be appropriated to this object, and, from encouragement already received, the committee feel assured that all that is necessary to ensure success in so laudable an undertaking, is to have it brought to the notice of our citizens.

We, therefore, ask the active and immediate co-operation of the township and borough committees (to whom due notice of their appointment will be given) and of all interested in the matter. We also respectfully ask of the clergy that they will read this notice from their pulpits, and recommend the work to their people, and aid us by their influence and personal exertion.

It may be proper here to state that the Bedford Cemetery Association have offered to donate to the Monument Committee as much ground as may be needed for this purpose, in one of the most beautiful and valuable locations in the cemetery.

C. N. Hickok, Chairman.
Rev. Thomas Heyden, Pastor of St. Thomas Catholic Church,
Rev. H. Heckerman, German Reformed Church,
Rev. A. R. Miller, Methodist Episcopal Church,
Rev. R. F. Sample, Presbyterian Church,
Rev. A. Essick, Ev. Lutheran Church,
Rev. A. J. Barrow, Rector of St. James Episcopal Church,
Rev. F. Benedict, Central Committee.
Attest: H. Nicodemus, Secretary and Treasurer.

The following are the Executive Committees appointed for the boroughs and townships:

Bedford Borough—O E Shannon, Esq., Hon. S L Russell, J R Durborrow, Esq., B F Meyers, Esq.
Bedford Township—A B Cramer, I D Earnest
Bloody Run Bor.—Lieut. W P Barndollar, S Bender, Esq.
Broad Top Tp—Capt Eli Eichelberger, John C. Figart.
Colerain—Capt N C Evans, George Cessna.
Cumb'd Valley—J Blair, Esq., Fran Growden.
Harrison—George Horn, Martin Feightner.
Hopewell—Thomas N Young, J B Fluck, Esq.
Juniata—Wm Keyser, Leonard Bittner.
Liberty—Chas Faxon, Esq., Capt L B Waltz.
Londonderry—Josiah Miller, Jacob Carpenter.
Monroe—George Amick, Daniel Fletcher.
Napier—Capt. G S Mullin, Dr. S G Statler.
E. Providence—Simon Nycum, D A T Black.
W. Providence—Daniel Sams, Geo Baughman.
Schellsburg bor—John E Colvin, Jer E Black.
Snake Spring tp—Hon John G Hartley, Asa S Stuckey, Esq.
Southampton—H C Lashley, Hugh Wilson.
St. Clair—Henry F Smith, Morris Walker.
Union—Samuel Shafer, Adolphus Ake, Esq.
Woodberry M.—Daniel Barley, D F. Keagy.
Woodberry S.—J P Williams, D S Brumbaugh.

Notice is hereby given to each of the above named township and borough committees, that blanks and circulars, with accompanying instructions, will be forwarded to them, by mail, within a few days, and the central committee respectfully request, that if such blanks, &c., fail to reach them, they will at once give notice thereof to the chairman of the committee.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

SENATE.—A memorial of citizens of Colorado, asking the passage of quarantine laws to prevent the spread of Asiatic cholera on our shores, was referred to the Committee on Commerce. A petition was presented from citizens of Philadelphia, asking that Congress prevent any State from making discrimination in its laws on account of race or color. It was referred to the Committee of Fifteen. A resolution was offered by Mr. Dixon, from the Committee on Postoffices, which was adopted, instructing the Postmaster General to communicate all information in his possession concerning the practicability of establishing telegraph lines along the mail routes for public use, at minimum cost; and under Government control. Mr. Fessenden moved to take up the House resolution against the admission of Southern representatives. After a long discussion the resolution was voted on and taken up. Mr. Fessenden then proceeded to make a long speech in favor of the resolution, and at its close the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Soon after the opening of the session the House proceeded to take up the contested election case of Washburne against Voorhees. Mr. Marshall, of Illinois, sustained the claim of Mr. Voorhees to his seat. Mr. Washburne, the contestant, was then accorded permission to speak for one hour. In the course of his remarks he charged Mr. Voorhees with having been involved in the purchase of fire arms during the war. Mr. Voorhees denounced the statement as false, and in turn addressed the House, charging the Committee with having at first decided, with but one dissenting vote, that he was entitled to the seat, but that it concluded to reverse its action three days afterwards. Mr. Dawes then closed the debate, and on putting the majority report to a vote the House decided, by yeas 87, nays 36, that Mr. Washburne was duly elected, and that Mr. Voorhees was not entitled to the seat he occupied. A bill was introduced by Mr. Stevens to define more particularly the tenure of civil officers. It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. After the consideration of some other business of minor importance, the House adjourned.

SENATE.—A petition was presented from citizens of Iowa, asking that the Constitution of the United States be so altered as to recognize the existence of the Supreme Being, &c. Mr. Lane, of Kansas, asked that the credentials of Messrs. Snow and Baxter, Senators elect from Arkansas, be withdrawn from the files of the Senate and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Lane vouched for the loyalty of the two Senators elect, and advocated the admission of all loyal representatives from the Southern States at an early day.—He declared that any attempt to keep them out would meet with his earnest and unqualified opposition. The motion to withdraw was agreed to. Mr. Trumbull then said that it would be of no use to refer the credentials to the Committee on the Judiciary, as that Committee had unanimously reported against the admission of Senators from Arkansas. He therefore moved that the credentials be laid on the table, which was agreed to by a vote of 29 yeas to 17 nays. A motion was then made by Mr. Lane to allow the Senators elect from Arkansas, the privilege of the floor. It was rejected. The consideration of the resolution providing against the admission of Southern representatives was then resumed. Mr. Sherman spoke to the resolution at length, and when he closed a desultory discussion was kept up until the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—A bill to extend the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau was referred to the Select Committee on that subject. Mr. McClurg, of Missouri, introduced a preamble and resolution stating that as in consequence of the continued contumacy of the Southern States it is necessary to exercise Congressional legislation to protect loyal citizens in their rights, and to maintain a large standing army to enforce the National authority in those States, the Joint Committee of the Senate be instructed to inquire into and report on the expediency of taxing Southern property only, to meet these expenses, which would otherwise fall on the General Government. The preamble and resolution were referred to the Joint Committee Reconstruction, without the instruction. A resolution was adopted declaring it to be the sense of the House that bounties to soldiers should be equalized and instructing the Military Committee to report accordingly. A resolution was introduced declaring that Congress has no power to prescribe the qualifications of voters in the States. A debate arose and it was laid over under the rule. The credentials of Alexander Hamilton Jones, Representative elect from the Seventh Congressional district of North Carolina, were presented and referred. The Committee on Reconstruction reported the following as an amendment to the Constitution, in the form of a joint resolution, viz: That Congress shall have power to make all necessary laws to secure to the citizens of each State all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States, and to give all persons in the several States equal protection in all the rights of life, liberty and property. A general debate sprang up on the resolution, and at the close it was postponed until to-morrow. The resolutions of the Virginia Legislature, in regard to the direct tax levied by the act of 1861, were laid before the House and referred. A bill to change the number of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and regulating the judicial districts of the U. S. was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

—A proposition has been made in the Texas Convention to divide Texas into three States. A report against the stay law and the law against "miscegenation" was adopted. An anti-slavery amendment to the Constitution has also been reported.

—The editors of the *Corretin* newspaper, published at Orizaba, Mexico, have been imprisoned for violating the Imperial press law, and the proprietors of three other journals have been warned.

—The Indiana Republican Convention met at Indianapolis on Thursday, and nominated State officers. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the President and Congress, and favoring the equalization of bounties.

—The Union Convention of Tennessee met at Nashville on Thursday.—Resolutions were adopted affirming the loyalty of Tennessee, opposing negro suffrage, and sustaining the President.

—The friends of the Mexican Government held a secret meeting in New York on Friday evening to devise means whereby aid may be secured to the Liberal cause.

—The experiment of vaccination was extensively tried throughout England, but has totally failed as a preventive of the plague among cattle.

—Resolutions favoring negro suffrage and condemning the President have been introduced in the New Jersey Senate by Mr. Scovel, and defeated.

—The registry bill disfranchising those who took part in the rebellion has passed the West Virginia House by a vote of 36 yeas to 6 nays.

—An unsuccessful attempt was made the other day to blow up the office of the *West Virginia Journal*, at Charlestown, W. V., by a torpedo.

—Governor Fenton, of New York, is in Washington. It is stated that he strongly disapproves of the President's veto.

—The Missouri Legislature has passed resolutions endorsing the action of the majority in Congress in voting for the Freedmen's Bureau bill.

—Washington's birthday was celebrated in Nashville by a procession of 20,000 negroes, who were addressed by Governor Brownlow.

—The Fenian Congress at Pittsburg adjourned finally on Saturday, disclaiming all connection with American party politics.

—The Democratic Convention of Indianapolis (Ind.,) have endorsed the President's reconstruction policy.

—General Grant's father has been appointed postmaster at Covington, Kentucky.

—The Mississippi Court of Appeals has unanimously decided the stay law of that State to be unconstitutional.

—Mass meetings to endorse the President were held at Nashville, Louisville and other places yesterday.

—General Lew Wallace has begun to practice law in Indiana. He disclaims Mexican filibustering.

—Washington's birthday was generally observed throughout the country as a semi-holiday.

—A meeting was held yesterday in Washington to endorse the President's veto.

—A meeting to endorse the President was held at Louisville, on Thursday. Gov. Bramlette presided.

—A call has been issued in Baltimore for a meeting to endorse the President.

—Five persons were burned to death in Baltimore on Saturday morning.

Mr. ——— wishes it distinctly understood that the "Photograph Family Record" cannot be purchased at book stores.

The Cabinet.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The *Tribune* says that three members of the Cabinet who contemplated resigning, have concluded to await the action of the President, but it is not improbable that he will remove one of them in a few days.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—Firmer feeling in flour; 3,000 bbls. spring wheat extra family sold at $8 25@9, and winter wheat family at $10 15@12 50. Rye flour sells at $4 75. Prices of corn meal are nominal. Wheat comes forward slowly; sales of common and prime red at $2@2 25 and white at $2 25@2 55. Rye steady at 80c. Corn in active demand and has advanced 2@3c per bus.; sales of 18,000 bus. yellow, part at 70@72c and part on private terms. Oats steady at 47c. Mess pork steady 26c, and hams in pickle at 18¾@19¼c, 500 tierces lard at 19@19½. Whisky advanced to $2 24@2 26. The latter for Ohio

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS. INFLUENZA, DIPHTHERIA.—In inflammatory affections, when no bleeding is permitted, a free use of these pills soon modifies the alarming symptoms, and perseverance according to the directions, usually quickly cures and certainly nothing is risked in using Brandreth's Pills. For cold, influenza, diphtheria, pains of the head, dizziness and apoplexy, no medicine can be compared to them. In erysipelas, fever and ague, small-pox, and in all the diseases of childhood, their use insures a speedy recovery of health. They produce these results simply by taking from the blood its impurities, leaving *this vital fluid free* to aid a weak "locality" to recover its proper and necessary "status" or health.

Brandreth's Pills have affinity for the *subject matter of disease*, and cause its certain expulsion from the body. [Feb 23–1m

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT.—Pint bottles for one dollar each, for lameness, cuts, galls, cholic, sprains, &c., warranted cheaper than any other. It is used by all the great horsemen on Long Island courses. It will not cure ring bone nor spavin, as there is no liniment in existence that will. What it is stated to cure it positively does. *No owner of horses will be without after trying one bottle.* One dose revives and often saves the life of an over-heated or driven horse. For colic and belly-ache it has never failed. Just as sure as the sun rises, just so sure is this valuable Liniment to be the Horse embrocation of the day. Sold by all druggists. Office, 56 Cortlandt Street, New York. [Feb 23–1m

REBEL COLORS DESTROYED!—When nature or time has planted on the human head such colors as rebel against every idea of comeliness, replace them with those glorious and exquisite black and brown tinges every where deemed the *STANDARDS OF BEAUTY* which are produced in five minutes without injuring the fibres or staining the scalp, by CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists Applied by all Hair Dressers.
Feb 23, '66–1m

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS COLDS, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings Co., New York.
Jan. 5, '66–1y.

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN.—Just published in a sealed envelope. Price six cents. *A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical cure* of Spermatorrhoea or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally. Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. THIS LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOON TO THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain, sealed envelop, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, N. Y., Post Office Box 4586.
Feb 16, '66–1y

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.—Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge,) by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. Others will please address their obedient servant,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN.
831 Broadway, New York.
Jan. 5, '66–1y.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!—SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!—WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the Itch in 48 hours. Also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, Mass., it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. Sept. 22–6m.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.—A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertisers experience, can do so by addressing
JOHN B. OGDEN.
No. 13 Chambers St., New York.
Jan. 5, 66–1y.

CATARACT, 40 YEARS.—Mrs. Ashcum from Bedford, Pa., stopping with her sister, Mrs. Williams, near the corner of Baldwin and Penn Streets, has had Cataract on both eyes over forty years causing total blindness for the last 9 years Lately Dr. Sterrett removed the cataract. She now sees to read without the aid of glasses
Jan 12–3m

Notices, &c.

PERSONS knowing themselves indebted to us for advertising Administrators', Executors', Auditors' Notices, Orphans' Court sales and other sales of Real Estate, and for printing bills, &c., &c., will please call and settle for the same, as all such advertising and printing should be CASH
Feb 16, '66–tf. MEYERS & MENGEL.

STRAY HOG.—Taken up trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber, residing in Napier township, about the middle of December last, a white boar, about 18 months old, the only mark is a curl on the rump. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.
Feb 16, '66–3t* ABRAHAM MOORE.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.—The Stockholders of the Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike Road Company will meet at the house of A. J. Snively, in the borough of Schellsburg, on the first Monday of March, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, of said day, to elect five Managers for the ensuing year.
Feb 16, '66 A. E. SCHELL, Sec'y.

ELECTION.—There will be an election held at the public house of Mrs. Markly, in the borough of McConnellsburg, on Monday, the 5th of March, 1866, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., for five Managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company for the ensuing year. T. B. KENNEDY,
Feb 16, '66–3t Pres't.

NOTICE.—Having removed from Bedford county I left all my notes in the hands of S. Bender, Esq., at Bloody Run, for collection. All persons knowing themselves indebted to me by note will pay the same to him.
Jan 19, '66–6t P. G. MORGART.

MRS. E. V. MOWRY SELLING OFF AT COST, Cloaks, Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Shawls, Hats, Bonnets, &c., &c.
☞ All who have accounts standing will please call and settle. [Dec 22, '65.

TANNERS, ATTENTION!—A new Tannery, in good order, containing one pool, three limes, three baits, five leaches, thirty-four lay-a-way vats, with the necessary number of handlers, in as good a location as can be found in Bedford county, for rent. For further information call at this office. Nov. 17, '65–tf

AUCTIONEERING.—The undersigned, thankful for past favors, offers his services to the people of Cumberland Valley and Londonderry townships, to cry sales of real estate, personal property, &c. He will guarantee satisfaction to all who employ him.
Nov. 24, '65–6m* JOHN DICKEN.

O YES! O YES!
WILLIAM DIBERT, AUCTIONEER.
The subscriber having taken out license as an auctioneer tenders his services to all his old friends. Persons desiring an auctioneer will find it advantageous to give him their patronage.
Post Office address, BEDFORD, Pa.
Jan 19, '66–3m WM. DIBERT.

SLIP BILLS, PROGRAMMES, POSTERS, and all kinds of PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTING, done with neatness

The Bedford Gazette.

Local and Personal.

1866.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'day.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
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	25	26	27	28			
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	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Apr.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
May			1	2	3	4	5
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	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
June						1	2
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1866.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'day.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
July	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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Sept.							1
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	30						
Oct.		1	2	3	4	5	6
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	28	29	30	31			
Nov.					1	2	3
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Dec.							1
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	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following Business Directory for the borough of Bedford and other places in the county, (*whose advertisements appear in the columns of* The Gazette,) may be of service to our friends and patrons in the county, and is commended to their attention:

ATTORNEYS AT LAW—G. H. Spang; J. P. Reed; J. W. Tate; John Palmer; E. F. Kerr; Durborrow & Lutz; Espy M. Alsip; John T. Keagy & J H. Filler; Kimmell & Lingenfelter, Bedford, Pa.

BANKERS—Reed & Schell; Rupp, Shannon & Co., Bedford, Pa.

BOOTS AND SHOES, VARIETIES, &c.—J. H. Hutton; H. F. Irvine, Bedford, Pa.

BEDFORD NURSERIES—T. M. Lynch.

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &c.—Richard Leo, Bedford, Pa.

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.—J. B. Farquhar; A. B. Cramer; J. M. Shoemaker; P. A. Reed, Defibaugh & Fisher, Bedford, Pa.

DENTISTRY—C. N. Hickok & J. G. Minnich, Jr., Bedford, Pa.

DRUGGIST—J. L. Lewis, Bedford, Pa.

FANCY STORES—Mrs. V. B. Tate & Miss M. Rea; Mrs E. V. Mowry; Mrs. M. R. Schafer & Miss Kate Deal, Bedford, Pa.

GUNSMITHING—David Defibaugh, Bedford.

HARDWARE, &c.—Wm. Hartley; Geo. Blymyer & Son, Bedford, Pa.

HOTELS——Bedford Hotel, J. J. Shoemaker; Mengel House, I. Mengel; Union Hotel, V. Steckman Bedford, Pa.; Exchange Hotel, W. C. McNulty, Huntingdon, Pa.

JEWELER—Daniel Border, Bedford, Pa.
John Reimund, Jeweler,

JOB PRINTERS—Meyers & Mengel, Bedford, Pa.—All kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing neatly and promptly executed.

PUMPS—Wm. C. Snively, Schellsburg, Pa.

PHYSICIANS—Dr. J. L. Marbourg, Bedford, Pa.; Drs. W. W. Jamison and P. H. Pennsyl, Bloody Run, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE—W. W. Paul & Co., Boots and Shoes; Wartman & Engleman, Tobacco, Segars, &c.; Felix Heyman, Clothing; Charles Oakford & Sons, Hats, Caps, Furs, &c.

PATENT MEDICINES—Shriner's Cough Syrup and Indian Vermifuge; Foutz's Mixture and Horse and Cattle Powder; Wheaton's Ointment; Helmbold's Extract of Buchu; Dr. Tobias' Venitian Liniment; Allcock's Porous Plasters; Christadoro's Hair Dye.

REAL ESTATE SALES—
F. C. Reamer—private sale
T. H. & N. J. Lyons, Private Sale.
Jacob Walter, Private,
C. N. Hickok, private sale.
G. R. Barndollar and others, private sale.
Samuel Teeter, public sale, Saturday, March 17.
Jeremiah Baughman, " " 10
S L. Hamaker and J. P. Smith, " March 24

☞Read the "New Advertisements" in this week's issue of The Gazette.

☞For Administrator's, Executor's, Auditor's notices, &c., see "Legal Notices."

☞Read the advertisements under the head of "Notices, &c."

Keystone Club!—The regular meeting of the Keystone Club, will be held at the Court House, on Saturday evening, March 10th, for the purpose of ratifying the Democratic nomination for Governor and endorsing President Johnson's veto. Let there be a grand rally of the people. Citizens of the surrounding country are respectfully invited to attend the meeting. JOB MANN, Pres't.

Democrats of Bedford Township, Attention!—The Democrats of Bedford township will meet at the Court House, in Bedford, on Saturday, March 10, for the purpose of nominating a ticket to be supported at the coming Spring election. By order of the VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

Juniata Base Ball Club.—A special meeting of the members of this club, will be held at the Court House, on Thursday evening, 8th inst. The punctual attendance of every member is particularly requested, as business of importance will be laid before the meeting.
B. F. MEYERS, Pres't.
H. W. Fisher, Sec'y.

Court Proceedings.—No cases in the Common Pleas were tried during the late term of court, the whole week being taken up with proceedings in the Quarter Sessions. The following is an account of those proceedings, as transcribed from the docket of the Court:

Commonwealth vs. Jacob Rinard.—Indictment for Larceny, on oath of Jos. McIlnay, returned by Jas. Deatrick, Esq. Process awarded.

Com. vs. Jackson, Hoey and Hudson.—Indictment for horse stealing, on oath of Jacob C. Devore. Returned by Justice Nicodemus. True Bill. Verdict guilty. Court sentenced Charles Jackson and John Hudson to five years confinement in the Western Penitentiary, and William Hoey to three years in the same institution.

Com. vs. George Fessel, Gorman and Scutchall.—Indictment for assault and battery and surety of the peace, on oath of Abm. Sparks. Returned by Justice Nicodemus. True bill. Process awarded.

Com. vs. John Hudson.—Indictment for larceny, on oath of Jos. C. May. Returned by Justice Nicodemus. True bill. Verdict, not guilty.

Com. vs. John G. Smith.—Indictment for horse-stealing, on oath of A. J. Morgart. Returned by Justice Nicodemus. True bill. Verdict, guilty. Court sentenced defendant to four years and one month's confinement in the Penitentiary.

Com. vs. Thomas Smith.—Indictment for larceny, on oath of Joshua J. Shoemaker. Returned by Justice Nicodemus. True bill. Verdict, not guilty.

Com. vs. John Hammond.—Indictment for Larceny, on oath of Sarah A. Fluck. Returned by Justice Brenneman. True Bill. Verdict, not guilty.

Com. vs. John Mock.—Indictment for Larceny, on oath of Francis Beard. Returned by Justice Wright. True bill. Verdict, not guilty.

Com. vs. Daniel Deltz Feather.—Indictment for fornication and bastardy, on oath of Catharine Wentz. Returned by Justice Hull. Recognizance forfeited.

Com. vs. John W. Gilmore, G. N. Young, George A. Daugherty and Harry M. Strawsbaugh.—Indictment for assault and battery and larceny, on oath of Michael Ritchey. Returned by Jus- the only one of defendants arrested. True bill. Verdict, not guilty. Defendant to pay costs.

Com. vs. Charlotte Gonden.—Indictment for arson, on oath of Augustus Hildebrand. Returned by Justice Lehman. Prosecuting Attorney entered nol. pros.

Com. vs. Daniel Lashley.—Indictment for fornication and bastardy, on oath of Sophia Leonard. Returned by Justice Adams. Recognizance forfeited.

Com. vs. John M. Hammond.—Indictment for horse stealing, on oath of S. J. McCauslin. Returned by Justice Lingenfelter. True bill. Verdict guilty. Court sentenced prisoner to four years confinement in Penitentiary.

Com. vs. Jacob Rinhard.—Indictment for forgery, on oath of James Heffner. Returned by Justice Mann. Escaped from prison.

Com. vs. Mary Brenneman.—Surety of the Peace, on the oath of Lucinda Yontz. Returned by Justice Devore. Discharged.

Com. vs. Samuel Strickler.—Indictment for fornication and bastardy, on oath of Sarah Koontz. Returned by Justice Lingenfelter. Settled.

Com. vs. Benj. F. Meyers and Geo. H. Mengel.—Indictment libel, on oath of John Cessna. Returned by Justice Lingenfelter. Continued.

Com. vs. David Lewis.—Indictment for assault and battery with intent to commit a rape, on oath of Henry Cox. Returned by Justice Nicodemus. Defendant dead. Nol. pros. entered.

Com. vs. Jehu Allison.—Indictment for surety of the peace, on oath of B. H. Walker. Returned by Justice Wright. Dismissed—each party to pay their own costs.

Com. vs. Benj. H. Walker, B. Harris Walker, Azahel Walker, Morris Walker, Abner Walker, James Harbaugh, Christian Herr, and Jason Harbaugh.—Indictment for riot and assault and battery, on oath of Jehu Allison. Returned by Justice Wright. True bill. Verdict, B. Harris Walker guilty of assault and battery, and not guilty as to other defendants.

Com. vs. B. F. Meyers and O. E. Shannon.—Indictment for libel, on oath of John Cessna. Returned by Justice Lingenfelter. Continued.

Com. vs. Jacob Steckman.—Indictment for fraud. Returned by Justice Gillespie. Continued.

Proceedings of Special Court.—A special court for the trial of causes in which Judge King was interested as attorney, was held in this place, last week, his Honor, Judge Taylor, of Huntingdon, presiding.

The following cases were disposed of:

Joseph Barley vs. Jackson Stuckey. Slander, Verdict for plaintiff for $340.

David Fluck and Jonathan Evans vs. Dr. Asa Duvall, John E. Grimes, Wm. Rogers and Bernard McGee. Ejectment. Jury find for defendants.

Jacob Oster vs. B. R. Henderson and Joseph Sleek. Summons Case. Verdict for defendants.

B. R. Henderson vs. Jacob Oster.—Summons Trespass. Verdict for plaintiff for $10 damages.

New Law Firm.—We call the attention of our readers to the card of Messrs. Sharpe and Kerr, Attorneys, in our advertising columns. Hon. J. McD. Sharpe, of Chambersburg, the senior partner, is universally acknowledged to be one of the most learned and clear-headed lawyers in the State. We understand that he will attend our courts regularly.

Lecture by Rev. A. Essick.—The lecture by Rev. A. Essick, delivered in the Court House, on Tuesday evening last, on the subject of "Moses and the Geologist," evinced a profound study of the question discussed, and was interesting and instructive throughout. It is spoken of in terms of praise by all who heard it.

Railroad Letting.—We are informed that the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania R. R. Co., are about to let the part of their route between this place and Mt. Dallas. There seems now, to be no doubt that by next winter we shall have a railroad connection with the great commercial centres both east and west of us.

It is notorious at the Custom House that the importation of European perfumery has ceased under the present revenue laws. Do not be cheated with the wretched imitations. Use Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus," with which no toilet extracts connected either at home or abroad can vie. Sold everywhere.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered, in the Presbyterian church, on next Sabbath. The Rev. Mr. Shyrock will assist the pastor. Preparatory services on the Friday and Saturday preceding, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

Among the new things of the day, we have seen nothing that so perfectly supplies the want so long felt, by every one, particulary the ladies, as the Patent Chimney Cleaner, which can be seen at J. L. Lewis' Drug Store. Hurry and secure one.

Another large stock of Drugs, Perfumery, Flavoring Extracts, Spices, Coal Oil, &c., has been received at J. L. Lewis' Drug Store.

Special attention of Merchants and others, is invited to card, in this issue, of Howell & Bourke, Manufacturers of Wall papers, etc., etc.

MARRIED.

HUGHES—PATTERSON.—On Wednesday, the 28th ult., by the Rev. R F. Sample, Mr. Scott W. Hughes and Miss Eliza A. Patterson, both of Bedford township.

BITTINGER—ENGLAND.—On the 22d inst., at the Lutheran parsonage, by Rev. A. Essick, Mr. James Bittinger to Miss Margaret England, both of Colerain township.

MILLER—SWARTZWELDER.—On the 15th inst., by Elder Abraham Miller, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Ephraim B. Miller, of Harrison township, to Miss Amanda Swartzwelder,

DIED.

LEWIS.—In Lewistown, Bedford county, on the 16th instant, Mr. David Lewis, aged 48 years, 11 months and 27 days.

New Advertisements.

J. McD. SHARPE. E. F. KERR.
SHARPE & KERR, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. BEDFORD, Pa., will practice in the courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. Office on Juliana st., opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell. [March 2, '66.

1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866. *WALL PAPERS*. HOWELL & BOURKE, Manufacturers of Paper Hangings, and Window Shades, corner Fourth & Market Streets. Philadelphia. Always in store, a large stock of Linen and Oil Shades.
March 2. 1866—3m

ESTATE OF ELIZA WATSON, Dec'd.—The Register of Bedford county having granted letters of administration with the will annexed, upon the estate of Eliza Watson, late of Bedford township, dec'd., to the subscriber, residing in Bedford borough, all persons having claims against said estate are requested to make known the same to him without delay, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.
S. L. RUSSELL,
March 2, '66-6t Adm'r c. t. a.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of John McVicker, late of Harrison township, deceased, having been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all having claims against said estate to present them properly authenticated for settlement. and all persons indebted will please make immediate payment.
DUNCAN McVICKER, Ex r.
March 2, '66-6t*

BLOODY RUN SELECT SCHOOL.—First term will commence on Monday, April 12, and close June 29th. Having secured the use of the new Union School Building, and the services of competent assistance, pupils will have all the advantages of a first class school, and receive every attention they may require.

Suitable boarding accommodations can be had in the town, at reasonable rates.

TUITION: For common English,	$4.50
" Higher English, Book-keeping, &c.	5.50
" Languages,	7.00
" Drawing and Vocal Music, each,	1.00

For further information apply to
J. C. LONG, Principal,
March 2, '66-5t Bloody Run, Pa.

ALLEGHANY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY,
RAINSBURG, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.
J. W. HUGHES, }
J. A. STEWART. } *Principals and Proprietors.*

The Spring Quarter of this Institution will open *TUESDAY, APRIL 10th, 1866.*

This Institution is very pleasantly situated in Friend's Cove, 8 miles from Bedford, the terminus of the Huntingdon and Bedford Rail Road, and 24 miles from Cumberland, a station on the North Central Rail Road. Rainsburg is a small, quiet, and exceedingly healthy town, in the midst of beautiful scenery, and sufficiently removed from the influence of large towns and cities to render it a most desirable location for a Literary Institution. Its inhabitants are moral and religious, and there are few temptations to vice, idleness or dissipation; situated in a rich agricultural section, this Institution for Young Ladies and Gentlemen, is decidedly the *cheapest* in the country. It is organized on the most approved plan of the best Institutions of the land; its main object is, to impart *sound learning*. All branches, Scientifical, Classical and Ornamental, taught. The mental and moral culture are carefully attended to, and (without sectarian prejudices) a due respect for religion is inculcated both by precept and example. "In things necessary, unity; in things doubtful, liberty; and in all things, charity." For circular and information, Address HUGHES & STEWART,
Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.
March 2, '66

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned administrators of the estate of John Smith, Esq., late of the borough of Schellsburg, dec'd., will sell at public sale, on the premises, the real estate of said deceased, situate in the borough of Schellsburg aforesaid, on *SATURDAY, the 24th day of MARCH, inst.*, at 10 o'clock A. M., consisting of Lot No. 13, fronting 60 feet on Pittsburg street, and extending back 240 feet to an alley, adjoining an alley and lot of Samuel Corl on the west, having thereon erected a *TWO STORY BRICK MANSION HOUSE Brick Store House and Stable, Wash House, Carriage House, Wood Shed and Granary*, a well of good water and a cistern, and a variety of choice fruit trees on the premises.

ALSO, LOT No. 14, adjoining the above, and of same dimensions, having thereon erected a large Two Story Brick Blacksmith Shop, a Frame Office and Stable. The shop could very readily be remodeled into a dwelling. This is a very pleasant property, in good repair. and in a very pleasant village. Terms, *CASH*. If desired time might be given for a portion of the purchase money.

All particulars can be had by calling on John P. Reed, Attorney, at Bedford, or the subscribers at Schellsburg.
J. PIPER SMITH,
SIMON L. HAMAKER,
March 2, '66-4t

1866. MAKE UP YOUR CLUBS.
THE NEW YORK NEWS,
The only Recognized Democratic Newspaper published in New York,
DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, AND WEEKLY.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The New York News has battled against despotism for four years of blood and terror in assertion of the sanctity of the Constitution. A patriotism sufficiently broad to embrace both sections has been its only guide, and it refers now with honest pride to its record to show that it has not turned to the right or the left under all the violence of arbitrary power.

True to its principles as The News has been through the reign of terror, it challenges public confidence in its honesty and independence for the future.

The political transition of the present day opens to The News a new and wider field of usefulness. Standing now as it always has, on the inviolability of the Constitution, according to the interpretation of the strict constructionists, it presents a rallying ground for all, in both sections, who are friends of a generous conservatism. As a true and tried exponent of sectional amity it occupies a position which makes it the fitting mediator in holding up to the party of order in both sections, interests and principles that gave breadth and vitality to their alliance. As an intersectional agent, devoted to freedom of election, to trial by jury, to the sanctity of the habeas corpus, and opposed now, as for four years of terror it has been, to the centralization that dares to trample on the rights of States, North or South, The News places itself as a candidate for support before the great body of this once free people.

The circumstances of the moment make the dissemination of the principles of The News a duty of individual patriotism. Every man who concurs in its doctrines must if he entertain a true sense of freedom, do so in no spirit of indifference, but rather with the earnestness of a high trust. Justified, nay bound in his love of liberty to do so, the proprietor places the canvass he makes here of the public generally in the hands of those men who give him the approval of their consciences as his individual agents. Every reader of The News cannot avoid the conviction of duty which is here pointed out as the ground of the request, that he urges his claims for a wider support upon all of his friends and neighbors who give their earnest sympathies to the cause of "strict construction," intersectional conciliation, and all the rights of the citizen under the system set up by our fathers of liberty regulated by law. The proprietor of The News calls, therefore, upon true and good conservatives throughout the country to discharge, to their convictions of political right at this great crisis in the country's fortunes, the duty of giving to the influence of his paper, daily, semi-weekly, or weekly, the wider power for good which it seeks here through the service of its individual supporters.

Send the names of all Friends of CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY, and we will send them Specimen copies FREE.

TERMS.

New York Daily News, to Mail Subscribers per annum.	$10.00
New York Daily News, to Mail Subscribers for six months.	5.00
SEMI-WEEKLY, Published every Tuesday and Friday.	
One copy one year,	$4.00
Three copies one year,	10.00
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Twenty copies one year,	55.00
To Clergymen one year,	3.00
And an Extra copy to any club of Ten.	
WEEKLY, Published every Wednesday.	
One copy, one year,	$2.00
Three copies one year,	5.00
Five copies one year,	8.75
Ten copies one year,	17.00
Twenty copies one year,	30.00
To Clergymen,	1.60
And an Extra copy to any club of Ten.	

Any person sending a club of Fifty for the Semi-weekly or Weekly News will be entitled to the *Daily News Free for one year*. The name of the Post-Office and State should in all cases be plainly written. To insure safety in remittances, money orders are preferable.
Address
BENJAMIN WOOD,
New York News Building,
19 City Hall Square, New York.

Dry-Goods, Groceries, &c.

THE WAR IS OVER,
BUT
P. A. REED
still carries on the campaign against high prices!
For this purpose he has just laid in a large supply
of FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
Come and see our splendid assortment of
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Satinetts,
Vestings, &c.
The fair sex are respectfully invited to examine our
extensive stock of LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Such as All Wool Delaines,
French Merinoes,
Coburg Cloths
Alpacas,
Cloaking Cloths,
&c., &c, &c.
Gentlemen, call and take a look at our
Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
Ready-made Clothing,
etc., etc, etc., etc.
We also keep constantly on hand the best groceries in the market:
Coffees, Teas,
Sugars, Syrups,
Table Salt,
and Spices of all kinds.
Also, varieties of every description, the best Tobacco, Mishler's Bitters, and every thing usually kept in the Bedford stores. Give us a call, and satisfy your taste and judgment before buying.
Oct. 27, '65.

FALL—1865.—The undersigned have just received a very large and elegant assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
suitable for the approaching season. Having purchased our entire stock for CASH. we are enabled to offer our friends and customers many
REAL BARGAINS.
To be convinced of what we here assert, please call and examine the best stock we have ever had the pleasure of offering to buyers.
Terms—CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.
☞Where credit is extended, in all cases, after six months, interest will be added thereto.
Sept. 29, 1865. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

DRESS GOODS.—Two hundred pieces LADIES DRESS GOODS.
FRENCH MERINOES, all colors.
ALL WOOL DELAINES, " "
ALL WOOL REPS, " "
ALL WOOL PLAIDS, " "
BOMBAZINES, ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, CASHMERES, POPLINS, &c., &c.,
embracing the newest and most elegant styles we have yet offered for sale in Bedford,
Sept. 29, A. B. CRAMER & CO.

SHAWLS.—Waterloo, Highland *PLAID, LONG AND SQUARE BLACK WOOL and THIBET SHAWLS.*
Also, the new *ZEPHYR SHAWLS!*
Cheap at CRAMER'S.
Sept. 29.

SUNDRIES.—Extra No. 1 Mackerel and Shad—superior quality Syrups, Sugars, Tea, Tobacco, &c., &c., cheap at
Sep. 29. CRAMER'S

BOOTS & SHOES.—Great supply of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of the very best quality, just opened at CRAMER'S.
Sept. 23.

CLOTHING.—Overcoats, Dress and *SACK COATS, PANTS AND VESTS*.—Also—Gents French Flannel Travelling Shirts, for sale by A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Sept. 29.

CARPETINGS.—All Wool Rag, LIST, HEMP, and VENITIAN CARPETINGS. Also 3, 4, 5, 6 and 3-4 FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, *of extra quality*, for sale by
A. B. CRAMER & CO
Sept. 29.

NEW GOODS.—A new and full supply of all kinds of fall and winter goods just received and for sale cheap at
Oct. 20, '65. J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Store.

NINETY Sacks of Ground Alum Salt just received and for sale cheap at
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S

A LARGE assortment of Men's and Boy's Clothing at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

IF you want a cheap hat call at
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S

A NEW supply of Coffee, Sugar, Syrup N. O. and Sugar House Molasses Spices &c., just received at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S

A LARGE assortment of French Merinoes, Coburgs, Thibet Cloths, Alpaccas Calicoes, Muslin, all wool delains &c., just received at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES all sizes and prices at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

A LARGE assortment of all kinds of goods as usually kept in Country stores for sale cheap at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

BUCKETS, Brooms, and Tubs, just received and for sale at
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.
Cheap corner No 1 Anderson's Row.
Oct. 20. 1865.

LADIES' Cloaking Cloth, Shawls, Coats for sale cheap at
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT JUST OCCURRED!

By accident, Defibaugh & Fisher have opened a large stock of DRY GOODS, at A. L. Defibaugh's old stand, consisting of
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots & Shoes of the best make,
Queensware,
Drugs and Spices
in variety, which they will sell CHEAP FOR CASH. Their motto is "small profits and quick sales!" Don't forget to call and see for yourselves. We are thankful for past favors, and hope a continuance in the future.
DEFIBAUGH & FISHER.
Jan. 5, '66—3m.

RICHARD LEO,
Manufacturer of
CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,
BEDFORD, PA.,

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet making business, will make to order and keep on hand everything in his line of manufacture.
BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASH-STANDS, &c., &c.,
will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.
☞Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.
☞Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.
July 10, 1863.—tf RICHARD LEO.

A RARE CHANCE IS OFFERED ALL PERSONS
To display their Goods;
To sell their Goods:
To gather information;
To make known their wants;
&c., &c. &c. &c., &c., &c., &c.,
by advertising in the columns of the Gazette.

MAMMOTH SALE BILLS, printed at short notice. Large Bills make large sales. We know it to be so. TRY IT! It will much more than pay the *extra expense* of printing. Call at The Gazette Job Office.

FARMERS will find the best of machines, at *Factory Prices*, by ordering from Hartley. Also, the best Shovels, Forks, Traces, Chains, Axes, Whips, &c. Harness and Lubric Oils, Wheel Grease, &c., at HARTLEY'S. [Nov10

EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at low rates at The Bedford Gazette office. Call and leave your orders.

TERMS for every description of Job PRINTING CASH! for the reason that for every article *we* use, we must pay cash; and the cash system will enable us to do our work as low

Real Estate Sales.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned. administrator of Daniel T. Miller, late of South Woodberry township, in said county, dec'd., will expose to sale by public vendue, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of March, A. D. 1866, the following described real estate, situate in the township aforesaid, viz:

1. The mansion farm of the said deceased, containing one hundred and two acres, neat measure. all cleared and under good fences, having thereon erected two good painted weather-boarded dwelling houses, a large new bank barn, weather-boarded and painted, with a horse-power house and sheep stable attached, with all other out-buildings necessary to make a farm comfortable and convenient. There are upon this property a good orchard of choice fruit, and good water at the houses and barn. The land is all limestone land and in a high state of cultivation, and altogether the farm is one of the most desirable in Morrison's Cove. It is about one mile west of New Enterprise post office.

2. A tract of bottom land lying about one mile from the Manston place, containing thirty three acres and nine perches neat measure. This tract is well timbered with white oak, rock oak, swamp oak and hickory timber, and will be sold altogether, or in pieces to suit purchasers.

3. A tract of mountain land lying about one mile from tract No. 2, containing thirty-six acres and one hundred and thirty perches, neat measure. This tract is also timbered, principally with chestnut timber.

TERMS—One third of the purchase money to remain in the hands of the purchaser, a lien upon the land during the lifetime of the widow, the interest thereon to be paid to her annually. One third of the remainder at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest. The payments to be secured by judgment bonds.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day SAMUEL TEETER,
Feb. 16, '66.—4t. Administrator.

GUARDIAN'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—Jeremiah Baughman, Guardian of Wilson, Mary and Harry Baughman, minor children of Josiah Baughman, late of Bloody Run borough, dec'd., will sell, upon the premises, on *SATURDAY, the 10th of March*, 1866, the undivided half of a Lot of Ground, in Bloody Run, adjoining James Steckman, on the west, and fronting seventy-three feet on the Bedford and Chambersburg Turnpike road, adjoining, on the east, a street forty nine and a half feet wide and extending back one hundred and sixty-five feet to a 16½ feet alley, and being 73 feet wide along said alley, with a Frame Dwelling House and Wash House thereon erected.

Sale to commence at one o'clock, on said day.
JEREMIAH BAUGHMAN,
Feb 16, '66—4t Guardian.

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.—The subscribers offer at private sale that valuable farm in Morrison's Cove, adjoining the town of Woodberry, known as the "ZOOK FARM," containing 160 acres, more or less, with a good House and Bank Barn and all the necessary out-buildings, with an Orchard of good fruit and a fine stream of water running through the property. This farm is of the best lime stone land and is in a good state of cultivation. Terms reasonable. For further particulars inquire of either of the subscribers.
GEORGE R. BARNDOLLAR,
Woodberry,
C. W. ASHCOM, } Hopewell.
J. F. LOWRY, }
Feb 16, '66-tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale the following valuable bodies of land:

THREE CHOICE TRACTS OF LAND, containing 160 acres each, situated on the Illinois Central Railroad, in Champaign county, State of Illinois. 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and one mile from Rentual Station on said Railroad. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never-failing pond of water upon it. The city of Urbana contains about 4,000 inhabitants. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing county in Illinois.

Also—*One-fourth of a tract of land*, situated in Broad Top township, Bedford county, containing about 45 acres, with all the coal veins of Broad Top running through it.

Also—*Three Lots in the town of Coalmont*, Huntingdon county.
Jan 26, '66-tf F. C. REAMER.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.—One lot of ground in the centre of Bloody Run, fronting on Main street about sixty-five feet, one of the very best business locations in Bloody Run. Also, ten acres of wood land, adjacent to Bloody Run, lying on the Bedford Rail Road, containing first rate iron ore and having thereon a never-failing spring of water.

For particulars inquire at the store of Mrs. S. E. Mann, Bloody Run, or of Dr. Hickok, Bedford, Pa.
Dec 15, '65.

VALUABLE FARM AND TANNERY FOR SALE.—The undersigned offer for sale, their valuable limestone farm situated in Bedford township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Philip Zimmers Charles Smith and others, containing 250 acres. 200 acres of which are cleared and in a rich state of cultivation, balance well timbered. This property lies about 4 miles North of Bedford, on Dunning's Creek, near the Bedford and Hollidaysburg Turnpike. There are upon the farm a

LARGE BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE,

A large Bank Barn and other important buildings. There is also a fine orchard of apple, peach and other fruit trees upon the premises. The farm is divided into fields of 14 acres each, enclosed with post and rail fence. About 50 acres are in meadow. There is an excellent spring of never failing water close to the Dwelling-House. Also, upon the Southwest corner of the farm, there is located,

A LARGE TANNERY,

Containing 100 vats, with all the necessary buildings, the whole yard being under roof. The tannery is now and has been for years, in successful operation. Twenty-five acres of the farm will be sold with the tannery, if the latter be sold separately. Upon these twenty-five acres there are six tenant houses.

For further particulars address
T. H. & N. J. LYONS,
March 17, 1865. BEDFORD PA.

OLDEST REAL ESTATE AGENCY IN THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA.—This agency having superior advantages, can show more and better grain and grazing farms and other properties for sale to persons desiring homes, business sites, &c., in this beautiful and fertile Valley at less prices than any other establishment in the Valley of Virginia. Our office being located in the town of HARRISONBURG, near the centre of this garden of Virginia, and being in direct communication by stage and otherwise with almost every part of the Valley, persons, seeking homes here, can have better facilities for looking at and selecting such properties as may suit the various tastes and means of the various purchasers.

We would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers to the PROPERTIES we have on hand for sale, being confident we can accommodate the most whimsical on such terms as cannot be offered at any other office in the Valley. Our properties range in quantity from
(25) TWENTY-FIVE ACRES, TO (2500)
TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED ACRES,
and in price, at from
($3) THREE DOLLARS TO ($60) SIXTY
DOLLARS PER ACRE,
and contain some of the very best grazing and grain FARMS in the Valley, and some of the most pleasant and beautiful localities in the Valley. Our town lots, business sites, and town residences, are not surpassed in the Valley.

Terms very Accommodating. Any one wanting information, can have it, if any property about which they may inquire in our advertisements by writing to us for a catalogue, containing prices, descriptive lists, &c.

These lands and other properties lie in Rockingham, Page, Shenandoah, Warren, Augusta, Rockbridge, Pendleton, Hardy, Randolph, Albemarle, &c.

Give us a call and you can, from the numerous properties we have for sale, be accommodated on the best of terms, before you leave for your home. We are at all times prepared to convey persons to look at lands lying in the county of Rockingham, free of charge. Address, J. D. PRICE & CO.,
No. 1 and 2 Law Building,
Harrisonburg, Rockingham Co., Va.
Gazette, Bedford, copy 3m—*Hagerstown Mail.*
Dec 22, '65

AGENTS WANTED!—In every Township, Borough and Ward to canvass for "*The Great One-Volume War History,*"
CONTAINING FACTS AND NOT POLITICS.

The only work, every page of which has been prepared for the press since the close of the war.

The popularity of this work has no parallel, as more than 50,000 copies have been sold the last three months. It contains as much history as any of the one or two volume works out and yet is sold for only $4.50, bound either in morocco or sheep.

Our inducements are decidedly the best offered. as we give the highest commission, furnish boxes free, and pay expressage on books.—Also,
"*Life and Death in Rebel Prisons.*"

The most thrillingly exciting little book of the times, by one who has seen and experienced the scenes which he describes.

Canvassers for any History of the War will find this an excellent side Book. As it embraces such important incidents of the war, almost every body will take one, either with or without a History, or where having previously subscribed.

Disabled soldiers, released prisoners and others will find, in the sale of this and our History, employment suitable to their condition. Send for terms, or call at
AMERICAN PUBLISHING AGENCY,
600 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Feb 23, '66—4t

JUDICIOUS ADVERTISING, by all business men, is the secret of success. Re-

Hardware, &c.

FODDER CUTTERS & CRUSHERS, the best in the State, may now be had at Hartley's Hardware Store at Manufacturers prices. Remember corn fodder cut and mashed will cause your cows to yield more and richer milk, and besides will go two-thirds farther in feeding than when fed in the rough Nov. 10, '65.

THE BEST IMPROVED MEAT CUTTERS AND STUFFERS may be had at
Nov. 10, '65. HARTLEY'S.

BUTCHERS' KNIVES, STEELS, Shears, Scissors, Table Knives and Forks, Razors, Axes, Adzes, Augers, Drawing Knives, Hatchets, Broad Axes, Mill and Cross Cut Saws, Hand Saws, Planes, and the largest and best assortment of Pocket Knives, may be had at Hartley's Store.
Nov. 10, '65.

SHOEMAKERS will find Tools of all kinds, Calf-skins, Moroccos, Bindings, Linings, Web, Galloons, Lasts, French Boot Powder, Wax. Thread, Eyletts, &c., full stock always on hand, at
Nov. 10, '65. HARTLEY'S.

SADDLERY, in great variety, at
Nov. 10, '65. HARTLEY'S.

BLACKSMITHS may obtain from Hartley Norway Nail Iron, Horse Shoe Nails, Rasps. Files, Anvils. Bellows, Hand Hammers, Shoeing Hammers. Buttresses, Borax. IRON in great variety, and 200 Kegs of assorted Horse Shoes of different makes—and even more if wanted.
Nov. 10, '65.

HOUSE KEEPERS will find at Hartley's Store a great variety of household Hardware, such as Knives and Forks, Spoons of elegant quality, Ladles, single or in sets, Shovels and Tongs, Waiters, Tea Bells, Scissors, Meat Saws, Carvers, Paring Knives, Brushes, Waffle Irons, Griddles, Gridirons, Brass, Porcelain and Iron Kettles, Iron Pots, Tubs, Buckets, Baskets, Brooms, Slaw Cutters, &c., &c. Stove Polish, Rotten Stone, and a hundred little "knick knacks" that we can't afford to enumerate. It would be easier to tell what we don't keep than what we do. [Nov. 10.

THE CLEAREST, BRIGHTEST, Best, Safest and Purest, and for these reasons the CHEAPEST COAL OIL in Bedford, may always be had at Hartley's. You who have never used any other than the "*common truck*," try it, compare it! and you will always go to Hartley's. Coal Oil Lamps in brilliant profusion, and great variety, very cheap at Hartley's, also, Wick, Lamp Tops, &c. Coal Oil Lamps repaired. [Nov. 10.

LIBERTY WHITE LEAD, a pure article.
Flaxseed Oil,
Red Lead,
Paints of all kinds,
Glass and Putty.
Powder, Lead and Shot. The largest stock in Bedford, and Hardware in great variety at
Nov. 10. HARTLEY'S OLD STAND.

Fancy Stores.

BARGAINS!
BARGAINS!
BARGAINS!
Call at Mrs. V. B. TATE & M. E. REA'S.
The handsomest assortment of
BONNETS.
HATS,
CAPS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS.
Bonnets for $3.50, worth $5.00. Ribbons for 25 cts worth 45—best 75 cts. worth $1 00.
Hats from 75 cents up.
Elegant assortment of Velvet Flowers, all prices.
COLLARS. CUFFS,
NECKTIES, SCARFS,
GLOVES, STOCKINGS,
HANDKERCHIEFS.
DRESS TRIMMINGS.
Cord and Tassels, Gilt Cord,
Silk Buttons,
Bugle Buttons,
Jet Buttons,
Gilt Buttons,
Steel Buttons,
Velvet Ribbons and Bugle Gimp Lace.
Edging, Tetting,
French Work, Lace Veils,
Mourning Veils, Silk Tissue,
Barage.
The best make of Hoop Skirts, from 62½ cts. to $4.
CLOAK TRIMMINGS OF ALL STYLES.
Handsome Assortment of
CLOAKS,
COATS,
CIRCULARS,
AND FURS.
Mrs. V. B. T. & M. E. R., would inform their lady friends, that they have employed a good Mantuamaker, who will make dresses on the shortest notice. Ladies from the country will be provided with the NEWEST STYLE of DRESS PATTERNS always on hand. ☞Customers wishing Cloaks and Coats cut out, will have them done free of charge Nov. 10, '65.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!—
Miss KATE DEAL & Mrs. M. R. SCHAFFER, are constantly receiving *New Goods*, they keep on hand a fine assortment of Bonnets,
Bonnet Silk, Hats,
Velvets, Ribbons,
Flowers, Zephyr goods,
Of all descriptions,
Breakfast Shawls,
Head Comforts,
Ladies' and Childrens' Hose,
Ladies' and Children's Gloves,
Balmoral Skirts,
Hoop Skirts,
Dress Trimmings and Buttons of all kinds.
Ladies' Silk Scarfs, Merino Scarfs,
Ladies' Collars and Cuffs,
Ladies' and Gents' Handkerchiefs,
Veils,
Skirt Braids,
Embroidery Braids,
Sewing Silk, Spool Cotton,
Corsets, Head Nets,
Belts and Buckles,
Coats and Cloaks.
They also keep a fine assortment of Cloth, which they will make to order on the shortest notice.
They also do all kinds of Sewing, Mantuamaking, &c. Ladies who want a good fit will do well to give them a call. [Dec. 15, '65.

M. C. FETTERLY, has just returned from the east with a large and elegant assortment of DRY AND FANCY GOODS,
French Merinoes, All Wool Delaines,
Bombazines, Plaids,
Sack Flannels, Alpacas,
Mohairs, and a variety of other
DRESS GOODS
Calicos, Muslins, Beaver Cloth,
Cloaking and Water Proof Cloths,
Shawls and Cloaks, latest styles, Furs,
Corsets, Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' Dress Caps, Woolen Caps, Twilights,
Seafoams, Scarfs, Embroidery, Dress Trimmings,
Velvets, Balmorals, Hoop Skirts, all sizes.
A handsome assortment of Dress Buttons,
Zephyrs, Germantown Wool, Ladies'
and Children's Shoes. A variety
of Toys and other notions for
Christmas, too tedious to enumerate. Call and see.
Grateful for past favors, I would respectfully solicit a continuance of patronage.
Dec 22—3m M. C. FETTERLY.

P U M P S ! ! !
I am engaged in selling the
ERIE PUMP—
certainly the only pump
well adapted to this
climate
Persons in need of a
Good Pump,
will do well to give me
a call.
☞Orders from all parts of the county attended to with promptness.
Address:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg
Aug. 1, '65—1y

SALE.—The well known and desirable House and Lot, known as the "Filler Property," on Juliana Street, Bedford, will be offered at public sale, on Saturday, February 24th, 1866.
☞Possession given on the 1st of April next.
Jan 19, '66—ts S. J. McCAUSLIN.

BEDFORD NURSERIES,
BEDFORD, PA.
T. M. LYNCH,
Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES, of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT, and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWER TREES, evergreen trees, shrubs and vines in variety, honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming roses, flowering shrubs, dahlias, fancy varieties, fuchsias, chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds, thrifty and healthy. Not 1100 acres of trees, as some tree agents would have you believe they have, which is a humbug. Those intending to plant had better buy trees raised in like soil and climate, and run no risks of distant shipment. I have the same kinds of fruit and as fine trees as can be had at any nursery.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.

Persons at a distance will please write for further information.—☞Agents wanted to sell trees.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

J. L. LEWIS having purchased the Drug Store, lately owned by Mr. H. C. Reamer takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has just returned from the cities with a well selected stock of
DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
DYE-STUFFS,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
STATIONERY,
COAL OIL, LAMPS
AND CHIMNEYS,
BEST BRANDS OF CIGARS,
SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO,
FRENCH CONFECTIONS, &c., &c

The stock of Drugs and Medicines consist of the purest quality, and selected with great care:

General assortment of popular Patent Medicines.

The attention of the Ladies is particularly invited to the stock of PERFUMERY, TOILET and FANCY ARTICLES, consisting of the best perfumes of the day. Colognes, Soaps, Preparations for the Hair, Complexion and Teeth; Camphor ice for chapped hands; Teeth and Hair Brushes, Port Monnaies. &c.

Of Stationery, there is a fine assortment: Billet, Note, Letter, Leaf and Mourning Paper, Envelops, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Blank Deeds, Power of Attorneys, Drafting Paper, Marriage Certificates, &c., &c. Also, a large quantity of Books, which will be sold very cheap.

Coal Oil Lamp Hinge Burner, can be lighted without removing the chimney—all patterns and prices. Glass Lanterns, very neat, for burning Coal Oil. Lamp chimneys of an improved pattern. Lamp Shades of beautiful patterns.

Howe's Family Dye Colors, the shades being light Fawn, Drab, Snuff and Dark Brown, Light and Dark Blue, Light and Dark Green, Yellow, Pink, Orange, Royal Purple, Scarlet, Maroon, Magenta, Cherry and Black

Humphrey's Homeopathic Remedies.

Cigars of best brands, smokers can rely on a good cigar.

Rose Smoking Tobacco,
Michigan and Solace Fine Cut,
Natural Leaf, Twist and Big Plug,
Finest and purest French Confections,
PURE DOMESTIC WINES,
Consisting of Grape, Blackberry and Elderberry
FOR MEDICINAL USE.

☞The attention of physicians is invited to the stock of *Drugs and Medicines*, which they can purchase at reasonable prices.

Country Merchants' orders promptly filled. Goods put up with neatness and care, and at reasonable prices.

J. L. LEWIS designs keeping a first class Drug Store, and having on hand at all times a general assortment of goods. Being a Druggist of several years experience, physicians can rely on having their prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded. [Feb 9, '66—tf

Miscellaneous.

MEXICO! MEXICO!!
$30.000.0000 LOAN
OF THE
REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.
Twenty year Coupon Bonds, in sums of $50, $100, $500, and $1000.
INTEREST SEVEN PER CENT., PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Principal and Interest payable in GOLD.
$160,000,000 to be sold at SIXTY CENTS on the DOLLAR,
in U. S. Currency, thus yielding an interest of 12 per cent. in Gold, or 17 per cent. in Currency, at the present rate of premium on gold.
THE FIRST YEAR'S INTEREST ALREADY PROVIDED.

The most desirable investment ever offered

Immense tracts of Mining and Agricultural Lands, sixty per cent. of Port Dues, Imposts, and Taxes, in the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi; and the plighted faith of the said States and the General Government are all pledged for the redemption of these Bonds and payment of interest.

THE SECURITY IS AMPLE.

$30 U. S. Cur.	will buy a	7 per ct.	Gold Bond	of $50
$60 "	"	"	"	$100
$300 "	"	"	"	$500
$600 "	"	"	"	$1,000

Let every lover of Republican Institutions buy at least one bond.

Circulars forwarded and subscriptions received by
JOHN W. CORLIES & CO., and
J. N. TIFFT, Financial Agent of the Republic of Mexico, 57 Broadway, N. Y.
☞Subscriptions also received by Banks and Bankers generally throughout the United States.
Nov. 10, '65—3m.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865—6.
THE GREAT INVENTION OF THE AGE IN
HOOP SKIRTS.
J. W. BRADLEY'S New Patent DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double) SPRING SKIRT.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Pure Refined Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable spring ever used. They seldom bend, or break, like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any single spring skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm Chairs, for promenade and house dress, as the skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a silk or muslin dress.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others.

The Hoops are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread, and will wear twice as long as the single yarn covering which is used on all single steel hoop skirts. The three bottom rods on every skirt are also double steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., &c., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant corded tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest most desirable, comfortable and economical skirt ever made.

WESTS', BRADLEY & CAREY, Proprietors of the Invention, and sole MANUFACTURERS, 97 CHAMBERS, and 79 & 81 READE STREETS, New York.

For sale in all first class stores in this city, and throughout the United States and Canada, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America and the West Indies.

☞Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic (or double) Spring Skirt. A. & C.
Nov. 10, '65—3m

$1,500 PER YEAR! We want agents every where to sell our improved $20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years.—Above salary or large commissions paid. The only machines sold in the United States for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All* other cheap machines are *infringements*, and the *seller* or *user* are *liable to arrest, fine, and imprisonment.* Circulars *free*. Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, Biddeford, Maine. [Dec. 22, '65—1y

$90 A MONTH! Agents wanted for *six entirely new articles*, just out. Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Biddeford, Maine. [Dec. 22, '65—1y

A NEW AND USEFUL INVENTION.—Teeter and Dickinson's Improved Patent Hand Spinner, is the best machine of the kind ever invented. Twice as much can be spun in the same length of time, with half the labor, as upon other "spinners." The machine is run with a treadle, the spinner being in a sitting posture. The undersigned having purchased the patent right of this machine for Bedford and Somerset counties, will sell township and individual rights, to all who desire them. Address MARTIN B. MILLER,
New Enterprise, Bedford co., Pa.
Feb 23, '66—3m*
[Somerset *Democrat* copy 3 months and send bill to this office]

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE is the best Advertising Medium in Southern Pennsylvania.

ORDERS from a distance for any kind of JOB PRINTING promptly attended to. Send to THE GAZETTE JOB OFFICE, Bedford, Pa.

MERCHANTS and MECHANICS, and Business men generally will advance their own interests by advertising in the columns of the Gazette.

LETTER HEADS AND BILL HEADS, and ENVELOPES for business men, printed in the best style of the art, at the Gazette Job Office.

MERCHANTS' SHOW BILLS, printed in superior style and upon reasonable

Legal Notices.

STATEMENT OF FINANCES OF *THE COUNTY OF BEDFORD.*

JAMES B. FARQUHAR, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford county in account with said county from January 2, 1865 to January 4, 1866.

TREASURER. DR.

To balance in Treasury at last settlement		$2,230 52
To cash received from collectors, viz:		
George Rhodes, Liberty township,	1859,	50 12
Abraham Coyle, Union	1860	332 34
John Aldstadt, St. Clair	1861	14 34
Thomas M Lynch, Bedford bor.	1862	35 00
Henry Nicodemus, do	1863	453 17
Jacob Fetter Bedford township	do	300 00
David Sparks, West Providence	do	90 00
Hezekiah May, Harrison	do	169 00
D. A. T. Black, East Providence	do	100 00
Jacob Carpenter, Londonderry	do	133 25
George Beegle, Union	do	127 75
Aaron Reed, South Woodberry	do	255 50
Baltzer Fletcher, Monroe	do	230 16
U. H. Akers, Bedford borough	1864	225 20
Henry Beegle, Bedford township	do	1381 62
John C. Figard, Broad Top	do	453 56
Samuel Bender, Bloody Run bor.	do	134 00
William Mason, Cumb'd Val. tp.	do	738 62
Herbert Shoemaker, Colerain	do	659 71
William Gorsuch, Hopewell	do	273 39
Alexander Shoemaker, Harrison	do	112 49
George Gardill, Juniata	do	330 04
Benjamin Valentine, Londonderry	do	291 17
William Stuckey, Monroe	do	300 67
William Crisman, Napier	do	679 29
Joseph Fisher, West Providence	do	100 00
Peter M. Barton, East Providence	do	305 65
Samuel Beckley, St. Clair	do	750 56
Archibald Perdew, Southampton	do	248 59
George Smouse, Snake Spring	do	474 13
W. J. Rock, Schellsburg borough	do	160 00
George Beegle, Union	do	450 72
Samuel Crisman, South Woodberry	do	859 73
Solomon Barley, Middle Woodb'y	do	1009 70
John Eichert, Liberty	do	43 73
E. F. Kerr, Bedford borough	1865	430 00
John C Figard, Broad Top	do	589 12
John C. Black, Bloody Run bor	do	100 00
Jacob Bowser, Colerain township	do	300 00
Arch. Blair, Cumberland Valley	do	300 00
Henry Wertz, Harrison	do	100 00
Henry Clapper, Hopewell	do	150 00
George Gardill, Juniata	do	300 00
Michael Carpenter, Londonderry	do	543 00
Samuel Harvey, Liberty	do	257 79
Philip Snyder, Monroe	do	625 00
David H. Bowser, Napier	do	400 00
Peter M. Barton, East Providence	do	298 00
George Baughman, W. Providence	do	240 80
Solomon Shrader, St. Clair	do	400 00
Nicholas Koons, Snake Spring	do	460 00
Daniel Horn, Schellsburg borough	do	160 00
Adolphus Ake, Union	do	125 00
Solomon Barley, Mid. Woodberry	do	820 94
Samuel Crisman South Woodberry	do	225 00
Tax paid on unseated lands		42 80
Total charges		$21,421 18

The Treasurer has credit for the following disbursements for the use of said county:

Paid petit jurors February term	$318 82
Grand jurors do	158 11
Talismen do	79 49
Petit jurors May term	355 10
Grand jurors do	111 55
Petit jurors September term	442 69
Grand jurors do	173 63
Petit jurors November term	490 82
Grand jurors do	152 56
Assessors making triennial and other assessments	490 60
Levi Agnew, tipstaff	44 00
Wm. Leary, do	44 00
Mary Morris, scrubbing offices in Court House	38 75
John Aldstadt costs in Com. vs J. Myers	120 30
do do do vs E. Imler	99 50
do boarding prisoners	167 93
Charles Merwine salary as janitor	71 50
Expenses of spring election of 1855	278 67
Special election in St. Clair	12 97
Expenses of October election	298 47
Return judges to count a soldier's vote	101 54
Premium on fox and wild cat scalps	157 82
William Kirk, jury commissioner	20 00
Isaac Kensinger do	20 00
John G. Fisher, clerk to jury comm'rs	15 00
Hugh Moore and A. B. Bunn summoning special venire	7 50
John Aldstadt costs Com. vs Eugene Eagen	32 69
do goods furnished to jail	13 68
do costs Com. vs Abram Skelly	18 60
do wood furnished for jail	47 00
Bedford Inquirer printing for county	421 88
Bedford Gazette printing for county	352 50
Constables' returns	330 22
Constables' returns attending grand jury	140 23
David Over for printing	62 08
Andrew Crisman salary as Commissioner	182 00
George Rhodes do do	203 00
Michael Wertz do do	162 00
Michael Ritchey do do	25 00
John Palmer fees in Commonwealth cases	10 00
J. J. Shoemaker boarding jury	107 90
Joshua Mower Court crier	47 00
do work done at Court House	56 00
Metropolitan Insurance Company, insurance on public buildings	90 50
David Gardner hauling coal from Mt. Dallas	30 00
E. F. Kerr Attorney for Commissioners	75 00
O. E. Shannon record books for Prothonotary's office	47 75
John G. Fisher clerk for Commissioners	250 00
John Sill interest on borrowed money	181 00
J. Aldstadt costs Com. vs Jesse L. Rice	21 94
do Com. vs Jacob Rinard	19 97
do do Jacob Rinehart	22 16
do do Matthew Robinett	18 55
do do Josiah Pearson	57 10
do do James A Trout	234 38
do conveying prisoners to Western Penitentiary	93 00
H. C. Reamer for stationery	7 95
O. E. Shannon Prothonotary's fees	27 93
P. F. Lehman costs Com. vs Leydig & Skelly	22 39
John Major, Esq., holding inquest	13 57
do costs Com. vs Mary A. Smith	3 94
Jacob Semler hauling guns from Schellsburg	5 00
Philip Gardner hauling coal from Mt. Dallas	57 75
William Dibert boarding jury	63 00
Mrs. C. McCoy damages on road view by order of Court	20 00
J. W. Lingenfelter holding inquest on body of F. C. Mock	39 00
M. A. Points salary Att'y for Comm'rs	50 00
John Aldstadt boarding prisoners	256 30
W. S. Haven paper for duplicates	22 20
J. P. Reed damages on lot for road	40 00
O. E. Shannon on account, costs, &c.,	250 00
Road and bridge views	153 40
J. W. Lingenfelter holding inquest on body of Jacob Crouse	81 07
S. J. McCaslin costs Com. vs Hammond	76 40
John Aldstadt costs Com. vs J. P. Reed	734 16
George Blackburn building bridge at Stonerstown	333 64
Michael Reed for plans for bridges	16 00
G Blymyer & Son goods furnished Court House	50 11
John Aldstadt costs Com. vs James A. Trout	146 59
John Aldstadt costs Com vs W. Haney	71 65
do do vs A. W. Shroyer & J. Meyers	84 17
John Aldstadt costs Com. vs Mary Etta Smith	23 63
John Aldstadt costs Com. vs Steel, *alias* Stevens	31 36
John Aldstadt costs Com. vs Richard Trout	5 56
John Aldstadt costs Com. vs James E. Giles	8 38
John Aldstadt costs Com. vs G D Trout	11 61
John Aldstadt goods for jail and summoning jurors	182 95
John Aldstadt costs Com. vs W. Fisher	60 05
Thomas Hughes repairing bridge, &c.,	18 60
Commissioners and Clerk holding appeals	128 50
J. A. Osborn coal furnished Court House	44 00
Joshua Mower one quarter's salary as Court crier, repairing, &c.,	23 00
T. C. Garrett bill of lumber	12 93
Dr. Compher medicine and attendance at prison	13 00
John G. Fisher making out and distributing duplicates	25 00
John G. Fisher attending bridge sale	13 00
B. W. Garretson hauling guns to R. R.	5 21
Postage and Stationery for Commissioners' Office	4 12
Riddlesburg Coal & Iron Co. for coal	22 00
Simon Harbaugh for stationery	4 75
Joseph Gates repairing Hopewell bridge	21 81
Robert Ralston holding inquest on the body of R. W. Jones	11 12
Lawrence Taliaferro money wrong paid on deed	4 82
Wm. Crisman money overpaid on dup.	11 50
George W. Bowser 5,700 lbs of coal	19 95
Isaac Kensinger holding inquest on W. A. More	18 92
John G Fisher services at Stonerstown bridge	5 00
John G. Fisher assessment and bridge sales	13 00
A. B. Cramer & Co., goods furnished Court House	5 13
John G. Fisher holding appeals, making out and distributing duplicates	77 00
Martin Hoover tax refunded	16 49
Revenue stamps	20 00
John Major costs in Commonwealth cases	8 33
Bounty paid to soldiers by Treasurer out of county fund	2,341 97
Treasurer's salary	300 00
Revenue stamps and stationery	20 00
Uncurrent funds	5 00
Auditors and Clerk	80 00
Joshua Mower attending Auditors	6 00
Total amount paid	$13,945 72
Charges $21,421 18	
Credits 13,945 72	
	$7,475 46

Statement of moneys due and owing Bedford County and State of Pennsylvania on duplicates in hands of collectors:

		County.	State.
J. A Nicodemus Wood'y M.	1854	$168 53	$77 86
[illegible] Osborn Broad Top	1857	106 69	76 01

Legal Notices.

Lemuel Evans do	1858	289 67	230 46
John C Morgart C. Valley	"	89 25	100 00
J. A. Nicodemus Wood'y M.	"	138 73	44 20
J. S. Brumbaugh do S.	1859	43 96	4 27
do do	1860	27 19	
R D. Barclay Bedford bor.	1861	23 21	
T. M. Lynch do	1862	78 91	
Wm. Phillips Bedford tp	"	42 33	
Philip Hardman C. Valley	"	32 50	
J. R. Durborrow Wood'y M.	"	257 97	
Samuel Working do S.	"	221 24	
Jacob Fetter Bedford tp	1863	703 72	39 57
David Sparks Providence W.	"	90 14	
L N Fyan Juniata	"	85 42	15 00
D A T Black Providence E.	"	170 00	29 00
Aaron Reed Woodberry S	"	750 40	
U H Akers Bedford bor.	1864	415 90	
S M Bender Bloody Run bor.	"	75 00	
William Stuckey Monroe	"	117 00	14 56
Joseph Fisher Providence W.	"	95 00	52 60
Samuel Crisman St. Clair	"	140 00	
George Beegle Union	"	94 02	
Henry Wertz Harrison	1865	303 10	95 63
E F Kerr Bedford borough	"	623 55	476 37
Henry Beegle Bedford tp	"	1455 86	464 35
John C Figard Broad Top	"	985 13	
J C Black Bloody Run bor.	"	205 73	53 84
Jacob Bowser Colerain	"	655 00	
Arch Blair Cumb'd Valley	"	599 22	89 98
Henry Clapper Hopewell	"	348 98	32 16
George Gardill Juniata	"	311 69	44 47
M Carpenter Londonderry	"	111 82	53 67
Philip Snyder Monroe	"	88 00	40 55
Samuel Harvey Liberty	"	167 09	
David H Bowser Napier	"	585 23	56 24
Peter M Barton Providence E.	"	283 43	64 85
Geo Baughman Providence W.	"	90 10	62 35
Solomon Shrader St. Clair	"	681 12	70 98
Wesley Perdew Southampton	"	558 25	193 20
Nicholas Koons Snake Spring	"	156 90	125 95
Daniel Horn Schellsburg bor	"	99 97	38 00
Adolphus Ake Union	"	674 27	62 56
Solomon Barley Woodberry M.	"	933 50	115 98
Samuel Crisman Woodberry S.	"	1343 19	105 69
		$15522 19	2978 30

Amount due county $15.522 19
Amount due State 2.978 30

Statement of moneys due and owed by Bedford county:

To John Sill $2.000 00

There is now in the Treasury subject to the order of the Commissioners $7,475 46

BOUNTY FUND.

TREASURER DR.

To amount received from collectors, viz:		
David Sparks Providence West	1863	$ 96 49
Hezekiah May Harrison	"	158 92
D A T Black Providence East	"	57 20
U H Akers Bedford borough	1864	178 24
Henry Beegle Bedford township	"	128 50
Samuel Bender Bloody Run bor	"	70 24
Wm Mason Cumb'd Valley tp.	"	113 89
Herbert Shoemaker Colerain	"	249 24
Wm Gorsuch Hopewell	"	10 83
Alexander Shoemaker Harrison	"	14 65
George Gardill Juniata	"	20 50
Benjamin Valentine Londonderry	"	18 25
William Stuckey Monroe	"	25 00
William Crisman Napier	"	36 61
Peter M Barton Providence East	"	25 81
Samuel Beckley St. Clair	"	100 00
Arch Perdew Southampton	"	48 41
George Smouse Snake Spring	"	5 12
W J Rock Schellsburg borough	"	7 51
George Beegle Union	"	164 92
Samuel Crisman Woodberry S.	"	75 00
Solomon Barley Woodberry M.	"	41 21
John Eichert Liberty	"	64 82
Total		$1,640 82

TREASURER CR.

By whole amount paid out as per Commissioners drafts examined and canceled	$3,710 11
Amount due Treasurer Farquhar at last settlement on Bounty Fund	184 62
Treasurer's commission at 1 per cent.	37 10
Stationery and Revenue Stamps	5 00
Auditors and Clerk	40 00
	$3,976 83
	1,640 86
Balance due Treas. Farquhar by county	$2,335 97

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS:

The undersigned, Auditors of said county, do her by certify that in pursuance of the Act of Assembly, in such cases made and provided, they met in the Court House in the borough of Bedford, and did audit and adjust the account of James B. Farquhar, Esq., Treasurer of said county, for the year A. D. 1855, as contained in the foregoing statement, and that we have examined the foregoing accounts due to and owed by said county, and that we have found the same to be correct; as witness our hands this fourth day of January, A. D 1865.

DANIEL BARLEY,
DAVID EVANS,
JAMES MATTINGLY,
Auditors.

Attest—E. F. KERR, Clerk

Report to the Auditor General of Pennsylvania.

JAMES B. FARQUHAR, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford county, in account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Dr.

To amount received from collectors for 1865 and previous years on State tax		$11,313 86
TREASURER, CR.		
By receipts of State Treasurer of May 11. July 12. and October 9, 1855,		5,600 28
Salary of Hon. J. Burns, Associate Judge		100 50
Expenses of enrolling the militia under Act of Assembly of May 4. 1864.		312 00
Treasurer's commission on ($11,313 86)		113 13
Certificate of deposit to State on Reed & Schell		3,843 35
Charges $11 313 86		
Credits 9,969 25		$9,969 25
Leaving in Treasury for use of State		$1.344 60
Tavern Licenses.		
To aggregate amount assessed for 1865,		$360 00
Treasurer, Cr.		
By Treasurer's commission	$ 33 00	
By Receipt of State Treasurer July 12, 1865,	462 47	
By Receipt of State Treasurer July 20, 1865,	8 00	
By order of A. J. Sansom	144 63	
		$348 10
Merchants Licenses, Dr.		
To aggregate amount assessed for 1865		$585 00
Treasurer, Cr.		
By Treas. commission on ($585)	$34 25	
B. F. Meyers printing retailers notice	11 20	
B. F. McNeil do do	11 20	56 65
Balance due State		$528 35
Eating Houses, Dr.		
To aggregate amount assessed for 1865		$85 00
Treasurer, Cr.		
By Treasurer's commission on ($85)	$4 25	
Balance due State		$80 75
Banking Houses, Dr.		
To aggregate amount assessed for 1865		$20 00
Treasurer, Cr.		
To Treasurer's commission on ($20)	$1 00	
Balance due State		$19 00
Distilleries, Dr.		
To aggregate amount assessed for 1865		$45 00
Treasurer, Cr.		
By Treasurer's commission on (45)	$2 25	
Balance due State		$42 75
Ten Pin Alleys and Billiard Tables, Dr.		
To aggregate amount assessed for 1865		$22 50
Treasurer, Cr.		
By Treasurer's commission on ($22 50)	$1 12½	
Balance due State		$21 37½
Militia Tax, Dr.		
To amount received from collectors		$238 18
Treasurer, Cr.		
By amount paid assessors for assessment		$109 44
Commissioners & Clerk making duplicates		60 00
A J Sans in Brigade Inspector's salary '64,		156 00
Relief Fund paid soldiers' wives		190 00
Wm Gorsuch money overpaid on duplicate		16 00
Other collectors money overpaid on dup.		44 69
Credits		$475 93
Charges		288 13
Balance due Treasurer Farquhar		$157 80

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS:

The undersigned, Auditors of said county, do hereby certify that in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided, they met at the Court House in the borough of Bedford, and did audit and adjust the accounts between James B. Farquhar, Esq., Treasurer of said county, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as contained in the foregoing statements. Witness our hands this fourth day of January, A. D. 1866.

DANIEL BARLEY,
DAVID EVANS,
JAMES MATTINGLY,
Auditors.

Attest—E. F. KERR, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned having taken out letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the estate of Samuel Davis, late of Bedford borough, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims or demands against said estate, to present them to him for payment without delay, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

☞Letters addressed to the undersigned at Hollidaysburg, Pa., will receive prompt attention.

Feb 16, '66—6t BEN. L. HEWITT, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

The Register of Bedford county having granted letters of administration upon the estate of Adam Stayer, late of South Woodberry township, deceased, to the subscriber residing in Middle Woodberry township, all persons having claims against said estate are requested to make known the same without delay, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

Feb 16, '66—6t JOHN STAYER, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of administration on the estate of David Lewis, late of Union township, dec d., having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL SHAFER, Adm'r.

Feb 23, '66—6t

PRINTERS' INK has made many a business man rich. We ask you to try it in the columns of THE GAZETTE.

Publications.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.—LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.—New Volume begins January, 1866.

The ECLECTIC MAGAZINE is, as its name indicates, a *selection* from other magazines and periodicals. These selections are carefully made each month, from the entire range of foreign Periodicals. In this respect it is *entirely unlike other monthlies*, and has no rival. The following are some of the works from which selections are made:—

London Quarterly,	Revue de deux Mondes,
British Quarterly,	London Society.
North British Review,	Bentley's Miscellany,
Pop. Science Review,	Cornhill Magazine,
Saturday Review,	Fraser's Magazine,
Leisure Hour,	Temple Bar,
Westminster Review,	Chambers' Journal,
Dub. University Magazine,	Edinburg Review.
Art Journal.	London National Rev.

We have also arranged to secure choice selections from the FRENCH, GERMAN AND OTHER CONTINENTAL PERIODICALS, translated especially for the ECLECTIC, and it is hoped this new feature will add greatly to the variety and value of the work.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

Each number is embellished with one or more *Fine Steel Engravings*—portraits of eminent men or illustrative of important events.

Volumes commence in January and July of each year; subscriptions can commence with any month.

TERMS: $5 per year; Single numbers, 50 cents. Five copies. $20.

The Trade, Clergymen, Teachers and Clubs supplied on favorable terms. Address

W. H. BIDWELL,
5 Beekman St., New York.

Dec 22

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

The London Quarterly Review (*Conservative*)
The Edinburg Review (*Whig*.)
The Westminster Review (*Radical*.)
The North British Review (*Free Church*.) And
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (*Tory*.)

TERMS FOR 1866.

	per an.
For any of the Reviews	$4 00
For any two of the Reviews	7 00
For any three of the Reviews	10.00
For all four of the Reviews	12.00
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00
For Blackwood and one Review	7.00
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews	10 00
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late *Civil War*, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country, of every creed and party.

Premiums to New Subscribers.

New Subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1866 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any *one* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1865. New Subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1866, will receive gratis, any *two* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1865.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

Blackwood from September, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, at the rate of $2.50 a year.

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, 1865, inclusive; the *Edinburgh* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864, to December, 1866, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for the year 1865, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review.

☞A few copies yet remain of *all the Four Reviews* for 1863 at $4.00 a *set*, or $1.50 for any one.

LEONARD SCOTT & Co.,
Publishers, 38 Walker Street, N. Y.

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PROSPECTUS OF VOL. IV.—1866.

THE OLD GUARD,
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE,
DEVOTED TO
Literature, Science and Art, and the Political Principles of 1776 and 1787.

C. CHAUNCEY BURR, EDITOR.

JANUARY NUMBER READY DEC. 16.

CONTENTS:

STEEL PLATE PORTRAIT OF GEN. R. E. LEE.
THE SCIENCE OF PUBLIC OPINION,
PEN PICTURES OF PURITANISM,
DUCHOMMAR AND MORNA.—(Poetry,)
A NATIONAL "EVIL" THAT IS A NATIONAL BLESSING,
SOME FACTS ABOUT SOUTHERN AGGRESSIONS,
POPE AND COLERIDGE,
CHILDHOOD IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND,
THE EXCELLENCE OF IMPUDENCE,
HOW THE WORLD TREATS ITS THINKERS,
WHAT THE SHADOW SAID TO THE DREAMER,
THE CRIME OF WAR—(Poetry.)
EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN'S BOOK,
FAREWELL—(Poetry,)
SHOOTING AN ANGEL—(A Romance,)
ZULU LAND—with illustrations
GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE,
NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS,
EDITOR'S TABLE.

Terms:	
—One copy, one year,	$ 3 00
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A MAGNIFICENT PREMIUM.

We will send per express, carefully boxed, a *Grover & Baker Sewing Machine*, to any one who will send us, *on or before Feb 1st*, 1866, THIRTY SUBSCRIBERS TO THE OLD GUARD, at $3.00 each. The regular manufacturer's price is $55. No such an opportunity to circulate a superior *Family Magazine*, and secure a first-class *Family Sewing Machine*, was ever offered.

We shall commence in the January number for 1866 a series of Steel Plate Portraits, with Sketches of the most distinguished Southern Generals, beginning with Gen. Robert E. Lee. Among those given will be Generals Stonewall Jackson J. E. Johnston, Beauregard, A. P. Hill, Price, Wade Hampton, etc., etc. These Portraits and Sketches alone will be worth the price of the Magazine.

Subscriptions may commence with any number. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the January number, the first one of the volume, and back numbers will be sent accordingly.

The Magazine is always stopped when the term of subscription expires. It is not necessary to give notice of discontinuance.

AGENTS WANTED all over the United States to circulate *The Old Guard*. For terms, address publishers.

Single copies, 25 cts. Specimen copies sent *free* to all desiring to get up clubs

All letters should be addressed as follows:

VAN EVRIE, HORTON & CO,
No. 162 Nassau St., New York.

All persons whose subscriptions expire with the December number, and who intend to renew for the next year, are particularly requested to do so at once, in order that their names may not be removed from the lists. This will insure promptness in the reception of the January number. In remitting please state the fact that the subscription is a renewal.

ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1866, Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS began the publication of a weekly journal entitled

EVERY SATURDAY:

A JOURNAL OF CHOICE READING,
SELECTED FROM FOREIGN CURRENT LITERATURE.

Much of the best literature of the day is found in the English and Continental magazines and periodicals; and it is the design of the Publishers of this new journal to reproduce the choicest selections from these for American readers, in a form at once attractive and inexpensive. The publishers believe that such a journal, conducted upon the plan which they propose, will be not only entertaining and instructive in itself, but interesting and valuable as a reflex of foreign periodical literature of the better class.

EVERY SATURDAY is intended for town and country, for the fireside, the seaside, the railway and the steamboat. Its plan embraces Incidents of Travel and Adventure, Essays Critical and Descriptive, Serial Tales, Short Stories, Poems, Biographies, Literary Intelligence, etc., in connection with judicious selections from the admirable popular papers on science which are constantly appearing in foreign periodicals. The value of these papers arises from the fact that scientific subjects, however harsh and dry in themselves, are here treated in so graphic and picturesque a style as to charm the reader while instructing him.

It will be, in short, the aim of its publishers that EVERY SATURDAY shall commend itself by its freshness and variety to all classes of intelligent and cultivated readers.

EVERY SATURDAY will contain each week thirty-two large octavo pages, handsomely printed in double columns, with an engraved title.

TERMS.

Single Numbers. 10 cents.
Subscription price $5.00 per year, in advance.

MONTHLY PARTS will be issued, containing 128 pages each, handsomely bound in an attractive cover, price 50 cents. Subscription price, $5.00 per year. in advance.

CLUBBING ARRANGEMENT.—Subscribers to any of the other periodicals published by TICKNOR AND FIELDS will receive EVERY SATURDAY for $4.00 per year in advance.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
124 *Tremont Street, Boston.*

NOTICE TO THE PRESS.—EVERY SATURDAY will be furnished to the press, for clubbing, at $3.50 per year; and any paper copying this prospectus, with editorial notices, will be entitled to an exchange.

Boots, Shoes and Varieties.

THE GREAT *VARIETY STORE!*

ANDERSON'S ROW.

H. F. IRVINE,

REGULATOR OF PRICES IN BEDFORD.

Having purchased the establishment of Joseph Alsip, Jr., and added a fresh supply of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

I am determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest. Call and see my fine assortment of

QUEENSWARE. GLASSWARE, &c.

Also, my large stock of
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
NECK-TIES,
COLLARS, &c.

Also, my articles in the Stationery line, such as

Pencils, Steel-Pens, Penholders, &c.

Also, my VARIETIES, such as

Spices of all kinds,

Table Salt, Essence of Coffee, Hambleton's Hair Stain, etc. In the BOOT and SHOE line, I keep every thing calculated for man, woman or child; BOOTS of all kinds; SHOES of every description; GAITERS of all styles in the market.

CALL AND SEE MY GOODS, and examine for yourselves!

No trouble to show goods. My prices will suit the times and the pockets of purchasers.

N. B. Orders from country merchants promptly filled at small advance upon city prices.

☞I am also agent for the New England Family Sewing Machine, which should be in every family. An entire machine for the little sum of $20.00. Call and hand in your orders soon.

Oct. 20, '65. H. F. IRVINE.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL.—

The subscriber would most respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Bedford and vicinity, that he has again just returned from Philadelphia, with a well selected assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses and Children's

Boots,
Shoes
Gaiters,
and Balmorals.

of various descriptions, to which he respectfully invites their attention.

FOR GENTLEMEN, BOYS AND YOUTHS,

he has every thing in their line, together with a stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, consisting of collars (all styles), scarfs, scarf-pins, neck-ties, butterflies, suspenders, handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

Also, the best brands TOBACCO AND CIGARS, all of which will be sold at a very small advance to CASH AND SHORT-TIME BUYERS.

As heretofore stated, we do not boast that ours is the *largest, cheapest, and best* assortment of Boots and Shoes ever brought to Bedford, but we have bought according to our means, feeling assured that the best and decidedly the *most lasting* advertisement, is a trial of the goods. But whilst there may be *larger*, we feel confident that there is none *better*.

Having been in the shoe business all our life, we feel satisfied that we fully understand our business, and have purchased our goods accordingly. We have on hand a nice stock of plain and fine

STATIONERY,

to which we invite attention.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch, and all rips of our own goods sewed free of charge.

☞Please remember! *All rips sewed or pegged free of charge.*

TO THE LADIES.

We take pleasure in saying that we have an excellent stock of J. L. RITTER'S PHILADELPHIA MADE SHOES AND GAITERS, which we will guarantee to wear as *LONG* as any other make; and neatly repaired when necessary. We still have a separate apartment for their accommodation, have a lady to wait upon them, and will be most happy to have them give us a call

☞Don't forget the place, *Shaffer's Building, Juliana Street*, a few doors South of the Washington Hotel.

J. HENRY HUTTON.

October 20, '65.

Philadelphia Trade.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS,
CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
PHILADELPHIA.

Have now open their large and splendid stock of
LADIES' FUR CAPES,
COLLARS,
MUFFS,
CUFFS,
GLOVES,
AND HOODS

Also the finest assortment of FANCY FUR ROBES. CAPS. MUFFLERS, and GLOVES ever before offered by them, all of which are warranted to be as represented. SHIPPING FURS BOUGHT.

Oct 20, '65.—4m.

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,

Successors to
MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.
TOBACCO SNUFF AND SEGAR
MANUFACTORY

No. 313 North Third Street, Second door below Wood,

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGLEMAN.

March 25, 1864.

Hotels.

BEDFORD HOTEL.—

The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.

Jan. 15, '64

THE MENGEL HOUSE,

Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.

Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.

All are invited to give him a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.

April 15, '64.

UNION HOTEL,

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA:

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms.

May 9, '62.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

WM. C. McNULTY, Proprietor.

Terms moderate to suit the times.

April 28, '65—1y.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—

B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, one door west of W. Lewis' Book Store, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and GAEHLE'S Piano Manufacturing Company's PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO'S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c., &c.

SHEET MUSIC—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have them sent by mail, at publisher's prices.

☞Pianos and Organs warranted for *five years*.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of instruments sent promptly upon application with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
One door west of Lewis' Book Store.

Dr. C. N Hickok, Agent, Bedford, P.

Dec 1, '65-1y

THE Local circulation of the BEDFORD GAZETTE is larger than that of any other paper in this section of country, and therefore offers the greatest inducements to business men to advertise in its columns.

Job Printing.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

POWER PRESS

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

BEDFORD, PA.

MEYERS & MENGEL

PROPRIETORS.

Having recently made additional improvements to our office, we are prepared to execute all orders for

PLAIN AND FANCY

JOB PRINTING,

With dispatch and in the most

SUPERIOR STYLE.

CIRCULARS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
CHECKS,
CERTIFICATES,
BLANKS,
DEEDS,
REGISTERS,
RECEIPTS,
CARDS,
HEADINGS,
ENVELOPES,
SHOWBILLS,
HANDBILLS,
INVITATIONS,
LABELS, &c. &c.

Our facilities for printing

POSTERS, PROGRAMMES, &c.,

FOR

CONCERTS AND EXHIBITIONS,

ARE UNSURPASSED.

"PUBLIC SALE" BILLS

Printed at short notice.

We can insure complete satisfaction as to time and price.

All Work Executed Promptly.

Medical.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.

The only known remedy for

DIABETES,

IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, STRANGURY OR PAINFUL URINATING.

For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of Helmbold's Buchu will relieve you.

PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS

PLEASE NOTICE.

I make no secret of ingredients. Helmbold's Extract Buchu is composed of Buchu, Cubebs, and Juniper Berries, selected with great care, prepared in *vacuo* and according to rules of

PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY,

These ingredients are known as the most valuable Diuretics afforded.

A DIURETIC

Is that which acts upon the kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

ACTS GENTLY,

Is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

FOR THE SATISFACTION OF ALL,

See Medical Properties contained in Dispensatory of the U. S., of which the following is a correct copy:

"BUCHU.—Its odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, its taste bitterish, and analogous to that of mint. It is given chiefly in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Diseases of the Prostrate, and Retention or the Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections, and Dropsy."

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION,

See Professor Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See Remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic, of Philadelphia.

See any and all Standard Work on Medicine.

FROM THE
LARGEST
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST
IN THE WORLD.

I am acquainted with H. T. Helmbold; he occupied the drug store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WM. WEIGHTMAN,
(Firm of Powers & Weightman,)
Manufacturing Chemists,
Ninth and Brown Streets, Philadelphia.

[*From the Philad'a Evening Bulletin, Mar. 10*]

We are gratified to hear of the continued success, in New York, of our townsman, Mr. H. T. Helmbold, Druggist. His store, next to the Metropolitan Hotel, is 28 feet front. 230 feet deep, and five stories in height. It is certainly a grand establishment, and speaks favorably of the merit of his articles. He retains his Office and Laboratory in this city, which are also model establishments of their class.

The proprietor has been induced to make this statement from the fact that his remedies, although advertised, are

GENUINE PREPARATIONS,

And, knowing that the intelligent refrain from using any thing pertaining to Quackery, or the Patent Medicine order—most of which are prepared by self-styled Doctors, who are too ignorant to read a physician's simplest prescription, much less competent to prepare pharmaceutical preparations.

THESE PARTIES RESORT

to various means of effecting sales, such as copying parts of advertisements of popular remedies, and finishing with certificates.

The Science of Medicine stands SIMPLE, PURE, and MAJESTIC.—having Fact for its Basis, Induction for its Pillar, Truth alone for its Capital.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

Health is most important; and the afflicted should not use an advertised remedy, unless its contents or ingredients are known to others besides the manufacturer, or until they are satisfied of the qualifications of the party so offering.

HELMBOLD'S
Genuine Preparations.

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,
AND IMPROVED ROSE WATER.

Established upwards of 16 years.

Prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS.

HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse 594 *Broadway, New York;*

And HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, 104 *South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.*

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Oct. 20,'65.-1y.

Medical.

SHRINERS BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

This is no new remedy. It has been used for a number of years in Maryland and parts of Pennsylvania, and has, wherever known, acquired an unprecedented reputation for curing the various diseases for which it is recommended.

So apparent is its usefulness, and so remarkable has been its cures, that it is fast superceding every other remedy for those diseases. The afflicted can rely upon its doing as much for them, and in many cases more than any other remedy now before the public.

It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State.

It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This Syrup is Purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take, and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, calming, and allaying the most violent coughs, purifying, strengthening and invigorating the whole system, calming and soothing the nerves, aiding and facilitating expectoration, and healing the

DISEASED LUNGS,

thus striking at the root of disease, and driving it from the system.

CROUP.

This disease is announced by difficulty of breathing, shrill whistling or wheezing, hacking cough and threatened suffocation, &c It mostly occurs in young children. No child need die of croup if this Syrup is properly used and used in time.—Mothers having croupy children should watch the first show of the disease, and always keep this remedy at hand.

For coughs after measles this syrup is most excellent. Experience has proven that it is equalled by no other preparation

The price of the remedy is such as to place it within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich, and every person should have it.

Every person should have it in the house. It is a true and faithful friend to all who value health and wish to secure themselves against that most terrible disease, consumption. It will be found the most useful as well as the cheapest family medicine in the world. It has been used for the last four years with a success without a parallel.

Price 50 cts. per bottle.
Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro.
For sale by H. C. Reamer and B. F. Harry, Druggists, Bedford, Pa.
August 11, 1865—1y.

Use Shriner's Balsamic Cough Syrup, and Save your Children. No child need die of Croup if this Syrup is used in time.

SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE.

Since the introduction of this beautiful preparation, it has been steadily advancing into public favor. Its astonishing efficacy in expelling worms has won for it many friends wherever known, and these are speaking its praise to others, so that it is fast being introduced into every family in the land. The demand for it is becoming immense.—To make it still more worthy the preference already shown it, the PROPRIETOR is putting it up in a much handsomer style than formerly. It is now prepared with the greatest care of uniform strength, with plain directions, so that any one can administer it.

IT IS ENTIRELY VEGETABLE—PERFECTLY SAFE AND HARMLESS.

And has never been known to fail to expel worms, where worms existed. The proprietors boldly assert that it is superior to any other preparation in the world.

☞Ask for SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE, and take no other. ☞Price 25 cents per bottle.

⁂Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro., and for sale at the drug stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. August 11, 1865—1y.

Shriner's Indian Vermifuge, to destroy Worms, is entirely Vegtable—Perfectly Safe and Harmless.

FOUTZ'S MIXTURE.

Is a safe and reliable remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Painful Nervous Affections, Sprains, Burns, Swellings and all diseases requiring an external application on man.

On horses it will never fail to cure Poleevil, Fistula, old running sores, or Sweeny, if properly applied. For sprains, bruises, scratches, crooked hoofs, chafes, saddles or collar galls, cuts or wounds, it is an infallible remedy. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

RHEUMATISM.

Persons afflicted with this disease no matter of how long standing, can be promptly and effectually cured by using this Mixture.

There is nothing in the world so sure and so good to take away hard corns, and cure Frost Bites as this preparation. Try it and satisfy yourselves. Price 50 and 75 cents per bottle.—Prepared by

S. A. FOUTZ, Baltimore. Md.

☞For sale at the drug stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. [Aug. 11, 1865—1y

Foutz's Mixture is the best Liniment for man and Beast now in use.

FOUTZ'S *CELEBRATED HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS.*

THESE Powders have proved after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are, to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but, to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure preventive of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers. Founder, Heaves, Slaveirng, Coughs, Fevers. Loss of Appetite, and Vital Energy, &c—These Powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horse will never get the Lung Fever, Colic or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared by S. A. FOUTZ.
Westminster, Md.

☞For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford Pa. Aug. 11, '65—1y.

The above medicines can be had at manufacturer's prices of Johnson, Holloway & Cowden Phil'a., J. J. Bender, Pittsburg, Laughton & Rushfield, Wheeling, Va.